

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Printed Simultaneously in:  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	6.00	Din.	Israel	1.50	N.I.P.
Argentina	17.50	Arg.	Italy	1.00	Lira
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No. 31,070

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Poland Expelling U.S. Reporter on Spy-Photos Charge

By John Kufner  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish authorities ordered Wednesday the expulsion of Ruth E. Gruber, the Warsaw correspondent for United Press International, after holding her for 23 hours at the city's central police station.

The affair centered on a packet on a train from Gdansk, which the police said contained two illegal rolls of pictures of military installations.

An official communiqué read on Polish television said that the security services at the Interior Ministry had obtained a report that "secret documents" were being sent to Miss Gruber.

The military prosecutors began a criminal investigation, the announcement said, but decided to abstain from "prosecuting" Ruth Gruber for espionage, realizing she had "no criminal intent."

"Of course, these are all lies," Miss Gruber, 33, said Wednesday night. She said she had no idea what had been in the packets on the train and had never engaged in any activity that could be considered espionage.

Miss Gruber's expulsion came against a background of increasingly strained relations between the authorities and the foreign press corps based in Warsaw.

The accusations have included sharp exchanges between journalists and Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, attacks on Western reporters in the official press, the government's refusal to extend work permits to several Polish employees of Western news agencies, and the publication of a government pamphlet criticizing the work of reporters as "troublesome."

On Friday, the British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent, Kevin Ruane, left Poland after the authorities ordered the BBC operation closed down in retaliation for a television film, "Two Weeks in Winter," which mixed documentary footage and dramatization of the military takeover in December 1981.

"Ruth Gruber, as a result of abusing the privileges of a foreign correspondent, will have to leave Poland," an announcer said in the final item on the state television news Wednesday night.

Miss Gruber, who had been released about two hours earlier, said she had only been told officially to report to the Foreign Ministry on Thursday morning.

The episode began with a telephone call to the UPI office Tuesday morning. The office secretary, Anna Olszewska, took the call from a man asking that a packet of film from a Gdansk photographer be picked up from a train arriving from Gdansk about 10 A.M. After checking with Miss Gruber, Mrs. Olszewska went to meet the train.

When she did not return, Miss Gruber made several telephone calls in an attempt to locate her. She also called the photographer in Gdansk, who usually works for UPI, who said he had no film and had not called the office.

At 6:30 P.M., two policemen appeared at building housing the foreign wire services and asked Miss Gruber to accompany them to police headquarters as a "witness" in a pending case.

There, she said Bogdan Turak, a Polish correspondent for the wire service, were interrogated. After his release late Tuesday, Mr. Turak said he had been questioned about Miss Gruber's work and told that she had violated the rules for journalists.

Mrs. Olszewska, it turned out, had been in police custody. She was still being held Wednesday night, but her husband said he had seen a form at the police station, dated Thursday, authorizing her release.



Ruth Gruber

## Rostow Resigns Disarmament Post At Reagan Request

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Eugene V. Rostow, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the man in charge of nuclear arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, resigned Wednesday at the request of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Rostow, 69, had been assailed by a number of conservative Republican senators, who last week forced the removal of his deputy, Robert T. Grey Jr. Mr. Rostow responded by accusing them of trying to take over agency.

Mr. Rostow was the third high-ranking administration official to resign in two weeks. Drew L. Lewis, the secretary of transportation, quit after Christmas, and Richard S. Schweiker resigned as secretary of health and human services on Tuesday (Page 3).

"It has been a privilege to serve as director of ACDA for the last 20 months," Mr. Rostow said Wednesday. "In recent days it has become clear that the president wished to make changes. In response to his request, I have tendered my resignation."

After Mr. Grey's confirmation was blocked, Mr. Rostow denied a week ago that he would follow his colleague out of office.

But he said he was concerned that the dispute could hurt the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations due to resume next month in Geneva.

Charging that Mr. Grey was ambushed, Mr. Rostow said that "people who don't want any agreement at all" were trying to take over the arms control agency.

"The Soviets can try to exploit the doubts, and they get very anxious at the thought that an extremist American group might take charge of American nuclear policy," he said.

Mr. Rostow said he was trying to steer a course between those who might want an agreement at any cost and those who want none at all.

A conservative Democrat, Mr. Rostow was frequently critical of the Soviet Union in his public statements, accusing them of trying to gain nuclear superiority over the United States.

At the same time, he strongly supported President Reagan's proposals for sharp reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons, submarines and missiles and to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe.

Last month, when Moscow made public an offer for a smaller reduction in nuclear weapons, Mr. Rostow dismissed the proposal as "profoundly disappointing" and said the Soviet leadership "seems still to be committed to the goal of Par Sovietica — built on Soviet nuclear supremacy and Western neutrality."

However, since taking over the agency two years ago, Mr. Rostow has been viewed skeptically by Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, and other hard-line conservatives, who concentrated their fire on Mr. Grey and Norman Terrell, another Rostow deputy.

Bowing to pressure, the administration transferred Mr. Terrell to the nation's space agency and, finally, gave up on trying to win Senate approval for Mr. Grey, who had held his job since March without confirmation.

The conservatives claimed that there was insufficient change under Mr. Rostow from the policies from previous administrations, which produced strategic arms limitation treaties to 1972 and 1979. The latter was never ratified by the Senate and was disavowed by President Reagan even though the administration has pledged to abide by its terms so long as the Soviet Union does the same.



Japanese farmers marched Wednesday past the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

## 10,000 Japanese Farmers Protest U.S. Attempt to Lift Import Quotas

By Henry Scott Stokes  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — About 10,000 farmers from throughout Japan marched past the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on Wednesday to protest U.S. trade pressures. It was one of the largest such demonstrations here in years.

"Down with America!" the farmers chanted.

On Tuesday 19 of their leaders presented Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone with a petition signed by 9,070,275 Japanese urging the government to reject a U.S. request for removal of import quotas on 22 farm and fishery items, mainly beef and citrus.

Mr. Nakasone leaves for Washington next week for talks with President Ronald Reagan. The discussions are likely to center on Japan's record trade surplus of more than \$18 billion in 1982 and U.S. demands for an open market.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that Mr. Reagan Prime Minister Nakasone rejects any Japanese military role on the Korean peninsula. Page 2.

and other administration officials would press for more opportunities for U.S. beef and citrus farmers, aiming to reduce a Japanese trade surplus that jumped from \$9.9 billion in 1980.

"Our policy is no surrender to U.S. demands," said Shizuma Iwamochi, president of Zenchu, a federation of 9,700 farm cooperatives.

Mr. Iwamochi addressed the 10,000 farm leaders in a martial arts hall in Tokyo. He stood between two posters each 15 feet high (4.55 meters) depicting Mr. Reagan dressed in a blue Superman suit swooping down from space and bombing Japan with a hail of beef cattle and oranges.

"Don't sacrifice Japanese farmers," read a sign in English above the hall.

Thick books containing the nine million signatures against liberalization were piled at the front of the hall. One of these was presented to Mr. Nakasone in a televised news program Tuesday.

Mr. Nakasone is also under pressure from consumer groups. "Consumers must tolerate moderate price increases if this will encourage domestic food production and thereby raise the nation's overall self-sufficiency in food," said a Zenchu leaflet printed in English.

Japan, the world's largest importer of agricultural and fishery products, buys one-third of its imported food from the United States. Zenchu said Japan was the best U.S. customer for beef and citrus imports under quota.

Japanese farmers fear that their government is preparing to sacrifice them under U.S. pressure.

Last week the U.S. ambassador, Mike Mansfield, met with Ichiro Nakagawa, then in charge of farm liberalization for the governing Liberal Democratic Party, to ask for beef and citrus liberalization. Mr. Nakagawa died Sunday.

The governing party is crucially dependent on the farm vote at elections. It seems to want to placate Washington but not to antagonize the powerful farm lobby, a decisive voice in Japanese politics.

Spokesmen for the farmers say that total liberalization of food imports would benefit the United States by \$500 million a year.

"The sacrifice would be tremendous for 350,000 Japanese households in beef farming and 202,000 local tangerine producers," said Yoshitaka Nakakawa, a Zenchu spokesman. "How much would America benefit with a near \$20-billion deficit on trade to deal with?"

## Podgorny Dies at 79; Soviet Ex-President

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nikolai V. Podgorny, 79, the last surviving member of the troika that supplanted Nikita S. Khrushchev nearly two decades ago, has died after a long illness, official sources said Wednesday.

There was no immediate announcement, but an official at the President of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament, said that Mr. Podgorny once headed as president, said Mr. Podgorny had died Monday night.

In the early stages of his career, Mr. Podgorny developed strong ties with Khrushchev, who was a Ukrainian like himself. He took Khrushchev's former job as party leader of the Ukraine in 1957 after Khrushchev became the country's foremost leader.

Mr. Podgorny eventually maneuvered to the side of those opposing Khrushchev and was therefore unhurt by Khrushchev's removal in October 1964.

New York Times Service

In the confusion and instability of the post-Khrushchev period, experts saw a strong likelihood that Mr. Podgorny, known as capable, quiet and steady, would be best prepared to move into the ruling position after the collapse of the team of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party chief, and Alexei N. Kosygin, the prime minister — a collapse that was inevitable, experts said.

At the end of 1965, Mr. Podgorny, an engineer who had left industry in 1950 for full-time Communist Party politics, was named chief of state — chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Podgorny impressed Westerners as a member of a new class



Nikolai V. Podgorny

## Salvadoran Army Crisis Over, President Says

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — President Alvaro Alfredo Magaña announced Wednesday that the military crisis in El Salvador was over and that a rebellious army commander, Lieutenant Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Pérez, had left his post as ordered.

Colonel Ochoa rebelled against the army high command and the defense minister last week. President Magaña said at a news conference that the order for Colonel Ochoa to abandon his post in Cabañas province had been complied with "because Ochoa is no longer in Cabañas," which is 50 miles (80 kilometers) from San Salvador.

The president made the announcement after Colonel Ochoa flew to San Salvador from Sensuntepeque in Cabañas province to visit his wife, who had been injured in an auto accident. There were no immediate details on the accident.

Earlier in the day, Colonel Ochoa had claimed he was wearing an agreement with the high command in his dispute with Defense Minister José Guillermo García.

The resignations of both men would create a "satisfactory solution," to the military crisis, Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Constituent Assembly, was quoted as saying Wednesday.

"If both military men left their posts, a satisfactory solution would be found that would be within the armed forces itself," the rightist leader said in an interview in the newspaper El Diario de Hoy. It was his first public comment since Colonel Ochoa's mutiny began last Thursday and came despite a government order limiting information on the rebellion.

A well-placed military source who requested anonymity said that he expected General García to quit.

## Bonn Assails SPD on Arms Policy

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Attempts to muffle differences with its coalition partners over the deployment of nuclear weapons, the West German government accused the opposition Social Democratic Party on Wednesday of endangering the Western negotiating posture with the Soviet Union.

At a news conference, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Defense Minister Manfred Wörner said the Social Democrats were undermining the Reagan administration's goal of persuading the Soviet Union to dismantle its medium-range weapons targeted on Western Europe.

A government statement accused the Social Democrats of encouraging an outcome of the Geneva talks that would leave the Soviet Union with a monopoly of medium-range weapons, while NATO would be obliged to forgo its nuclear modernization plans.

Mr. Wörner said "it is our duty to remind the politicians" of the views of the Social Democrats and "to point out what a dangerous line they are taking. It is dangerous not only for the Federal Republic but for the entire West."

The highly publicized blast at the Social Democrats occurred as their new leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, was ending a three-day visit to Moscow, where he was warmly received, and only five days before the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, was due in Bonn. It suggests that the missile debate will figure prominently in the developing campaign for the March 6 elections.

In recent days rifts on the nuclear arms question have opened between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and Foreign Minister Genscher's Free Democrats, the junior coalition partners.

In an evident effort to attract support from voters anxious about the planned deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles later this year, Mr. Genscher has been talking about an "interim result" at Geneva that would fall short of the Reagan administration's so-called "zero option."

Under that plan, NATO would not deploy medium-range weapons if the Soviet Union dismantled its comparable weapons aimed at Western Europe.

On Tuesday, several prominent members of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Party indirectly rebuked Mr. Genscher for his "interim result" suggestion, and Wednesday's news conference was evidently intended to pull him back into line and demonstrate unity in the government on the issue.

### INSIDE

Richard S. Schweiker resigned as President Reagan's secretary of health and human services and was replaced by a former congresswoman, Margaret M. Heckler, Page 3.

Canada's writs of assistance, a type of all-purpose search warrant that inflamed American colonists to rebellion more than 200 years ago, were suspended as appellate courts considered their constitutional validity, Page 3.

U.S. administration officials say they are counting on King Hussein of Jordan to declare his readiness to join in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule sometime by the end of next month, provided he receives stronger backing than he has received up to now from Saudi Arabia, Page 2.

The United States reported that American companies plan to cut capital spending by 5.2 percent this year, Page 7.

## Europe Panel Calls Turkish Democracy Effort Insufficient

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Political Affairs Committee of the Council of Europe approved a draft resolution Wednesday that sharply criticized as insufficient the efforts of Turkey to restore parliamentary democracy.

It recommended that, until full democracy is restored, the military regime in Ankara voluntarily renounce its voting rights in the Ministerial Committee, the council's executive body.

If the Turkish government were to accept the suggestion it would be excluded from active participation in the council, European and Turkish officials and diplomats said. But these officials rated the chances of Turkish acceptance as virtually nil.

The resolution, containing 23 articles and scheduled to be introduced for debate at the council's Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg on Jan. 26, calls on Turkey to end martial law and to guarantee all necessary freedoms to political parties being formed.

It also raises the possibility — but avoids recommending — that Turkey be suspended from the 155-member body of 21 European nations.

"This is an urgent appeal to the Turkish government to restore full democracy," Tom Urwin, chairman of the committee and a British Labor Party member of Parliament, said at a news conference.

He described the recommendation that Turkey abstain from voting in the committee as an "intermediate step" that avoided suspension, adding that the Turkish government could still present its views during the deliberations.

Several members of the assembly said in private that they expected the resolution to trigger heated debate and amendments, but that it probably would be approved by a majority of the Parliamentary Assembly in a vote scheduled for Jan. 27.

The primary function of the Council of Europe is to consult and advise governments and parliaments. It has been particularly active in promoting human rights. Turkey's elected deputies have not participated in the Parliamentary Assembly since the nation's legislatures were dissolved following a bloodless coup Sept. 12, 1980.

Responding to the resolution in a brief statement issued in Ankara, the Turkish foreign minister, Ilter Turkmen, said: "All members of parliament with common sense should try to block it energetically."

To approve the resolution, he said, would reinforce "the hands of those who do not want the re-establishment of a populist democracy in Turkey."

In a separate written statement to the International Herald Tribune, General Kenan Evren, the country's leader who was overwhelmingly elected to a seven-year term as president on Nov. 7, said: "The Turkish nation cannot tolerate any attempt amounting to outright pressure or intervention in its internal affairs."

General Evren, responding to questions submitted just before his election, said that as he had previously announced, "all the necessary steps will be taken expeditiously" for the establishment of "the democratic parliamentary regime," including general elections in the autumn.

Mr. Urwin said that under the constitution, approved by the same referendum on

### Italians Report Crime Increase

Rome — All forms of crime except kidnapping are increasing in Italy and the judicial system is not adequately equipped to cope, according to a Supreme Court report released Wednesday.

The report, a review of judicial activity, was prepared by the court's attorney general, Giuseppe Tamburrino. It said that about 65 percent of the 29,241 people in jail were still awaiting final disposition of their cases and that 700,000 cases were pending in courts nationwide.

Mr. Tamburrino reported that murders increased 18.4 percent in 1982 to 2,341; robberies rose 15.7 percent to 23,127; rape or attempted rape, 17 percent to 1,076; and fraud, 18.1 percent to 21,563. Kidnapping, which has plagued Italy for a decade, declined 9.9 percent to 265.





President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, left, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan met on Wednesday in Seoul for discussions about cooperation.

## Military Role in Korea Is Ruled Out by Japan

SEOUL — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan rejected Wednesday a Japanese military role on the Korean peninsula. He said at the end of a two-day visit to South Korea that the Japanese Constitution, which renounces war, prevented any military cooperation with countries other than the United States.

South Korean newspapers earlier reported that Mr. Nakasone and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea had agreed to increase security cooperation among South Korea, Japan and the United States. But before returning to Tokyo, Mr. Nakasone said: "No such subject was discussed."

In a communiqué with President Chun at the end of the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister, Mr. Nakasone pledged the maximum possible

Japanese cooperation in Seoul's 1982-86 development program. The communiqué did not give figures, but the two countries agreed earlier Tuesday on \$4 billion in Japanese aid.

The aid package was agreed upon in separate talks between the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and South Korea's Lee Bum Suk after two years of difficult negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo. The South Koreans had originally asked \$6 billion.

The aid will be extended over about seven years beginning at an average annual interest rate of about 6 percent, the officials said.

Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Chun had asked him to urge President Ronald Reagan to reject calls for protectionism and maintain the principles of free trade when he visits Washington next week.

## U.S. Said to Consider Tax Surcharge of 10% To Cut Deficit in 1986

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As a possible option to raise about \$40 billion in 1986, Treasury Department officials are said to be considering a 10-percent surcharge on individual, and possibly corporate, income taxes.

In the last-minute drive to come up with ways to reduce long-range deficits as the budget is readied for printing, the surcharge would solve a number of immediate political and practical problems, Reagan administration sources said, although it is by no means clear that Congress or President Ronald Reagan would approve such a tax increase.

The advantages appear to be as follows: • For an administration committed to lowering tax rates, the surcharge could be portrayed as temporary; a similar 10-percent increase during the Vietnam War was imposed for a year.

• At 9 percent to 10 percent, a surcharge on corporate and individual income taxes almost exactly fills the goal of raising 1 percent of the gross national product, by Mr. Reagan. A 10-percent surcharge would raise the amount of tax paid by an individual or corporation by one tenth.

• With a deadline of Friday for sending budget documents to the printer, the surcharge proposal is simple enough to incorporate quickly, as opposed to a set of complex, multiple tax increases along the lines of legislation enacted last year.

In preparing the budget for the fiscal year 1983, officials estimated 1986 corporate and individual tax receipts at about \$485 billion, indicating that a 10-percent surcharge would raise \$48.5 billion. Since then, estimates of economic growth have been reduced but taxes were raised.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has ruled out a number of other tax increases considered to have some justification on economic and equity grounds. They include elimination of the deductions

for state and local sales taxes, for non-mortgage consumer interest and for interest payments on second homes.

Another proposal, a ceiling on the exemption for employer-paid health insurance, will be part of the next budget, but it is not part of the 1986 tax plan.

A Treasury spokesman said no final decisions had been made on what tax increases would be presented to the president and that a number of alternatives were available.

Among other alternatives are to rescind some tax cuts scheduled to go into effect or grow in 1986 and retaining some existing taxes that were to be phased out.

■ **Pay Cuts Being Sought**  
Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan would soon ask federal workers and military service personnel to forgo some or all of their raises next year. United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan has already agreed to scale back his military budget because of 1984 deficit projections. The president and Mr. Weinberger disclosed Defense Department budget cuts Tuesday, totaling \$8 billion in direct spending for 1984 and \$11.3 billion when spending authority in later years is added.

"There will be government-wide policy with respect to government employees, including the military," Mr. Weinberger said, "and when that is formally announced, it will result in additional reductions." He declined to provide further details.

## Israeli Effort Reported on Agenda Plan

By Edward W. Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government decided Wednesday to demand certain unspecified changes in the latest U.S. proposal to break the deadlock in the negotiations on an Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

The decision was made by a government steering committee that is headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and includes Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Israeli officials refused to discuss the details of the changes they are seeking, but they were characterized by a source close to Mr. Begin as "not radical" departures from the substance of the U.S. proposal.

Amid signs of growing impatience among all the negotiators, the Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. delegations are to meet again Thursday in the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona to discuss the U.S. ideas for breaking the stalemate. It will be the sixth meeting since the twice-weekly talks began on Dec. 28. Thus far, they have failed to produce agreement on the scope and wording of an agenda for the substantive negotiations.

The U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, is scheduled to meet Thursday with Mr. Begin and will reportedly deliver a message from President Ronald Reagan on the importance of accelerating the troop withdrawal talks.

The dispute over the agenda centers on Israel's insistence that Lebanon agree to normal relations with Israel, including an open border and the free flow of trade and tourism, in return for an Israeli troop withdrawal from the southern third of the country.

The Lebanese, fearful of the reaction among the country's Moslem majority and throughout the Arab world if they agree to formal ties with Israel, want the talks to concentrate on the troop withdrawal issue and Israel's demand for "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon.

■ **Ararat Meets Andropov**  
Yasser Ararat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Wednesday with the Soviet Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and said that Palestinian guerrillas fighting the Israelis in Beirut last summer took their inspiration from the Soviet World War II defenders of Stalingrad and Leningrad. United Press International reported from Moscow.



Vladimir A. Chernov in London on Wednesday.

## British Order Expulsion Of a Russian Translator

The Associated Press

LONDON — In the latest in a string of expulsions, Britain ordered a Soviet employee of the International Wheat Council on Wednesday to leave London because of "activities incompatible with his position," a diplomatic phrase for spying.

Vladimir A. Chernov, 31, a Russian-language translator for the council since September 1978, was given a week to leave the country, a Foreign Office statement said.

It said British officials had lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy about "Soviet abuse of an independent international organization." The statement did not elaborate on Mr. Chernov's alleged activities.

Mr. Chernov denied he had behaved improperly. "I have done nothing to bypass the rules and regulations dealing with foreigners in this country," he told the Press Association, the British domestic news agency.

The International Wheat Council is a United Nations-sponsored body that monitors and coordinates world production and consumption of wheat. Mr. Chernov's expulsion follows a series of spy cases in Britain during the past 15 months: a half-dozen Soviet officials have been expelled.

## U.S. Awaits Statement By Hussein on Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say they are counting on King Hussein of Jordan to declare his readiness to join in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule by the end of next month, provided he receives stronger backing than he has received up to now from Saudi Arabia.

The officials caution, however, that his expected statement probably will only translate into actual negotiations with Israel and Egypt if there is progress on removing foreign troops from Lebanon and if Israel agrees to some good-faith gesture such as a temporary halt in establishing new Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Also important to Hussein, the officials said Tuesday, is the attitude of the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, which has been discussing with him the makeup of a possible joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the talks. With all these uncertainties, officials said, it is possible that the U.S. effort to persuade Hussein to join the negotiations might fail. But for the moment, officials said, the timetable looks encouraging for late next month.

Yasser Ararat, the PLO leader, concluded talks on Monday with Hussein in Amman and arrived Tuesday in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. So far, U.S. officials said, Mr. Ararat has not tried to sabotage the possible negotiations.

## Upjohn Assailed At U.S. Hearing On Contraceptive

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Food and Drug Administration consultant has criticized the Upjohn Co. for selling an injectable birth control drug to 10 million women around the world without safety studies.

Robert N. Hoover, chief of the environmental epidemiology branch at the National Cancer Institute and an agency consultant, Tuesday called Upjohn's actions "outrageous" and "unconscionable."

The accusation was made on the second day of an agency hearing requested by Upjohn, which is trying to overturn a 1978 ban on the birth control drug. The contraceptive, called Depo-Provera, can be injected to last for three months and is widely used in developing nations. It is also used in some European countries.

Spokesmen for Upjohn and the agency said that what was needed were carefully controlled studies that follow women who take the drug over a long time. Both agree that no such studies exist, although the World Health Organization is now doing one.

Mr. Hoover said the scientists should consider whether the drug caused cellular abnormality or cancer in animals; whether it occurred in more than one species; whether it occurred at more than one place; and whether there was a direct relationship between an increase in dosage and increased abnormalities.

"Depo-Provera comes up as a had actor on all counts," Mr. Hoover said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### AT&T Antitrust Award Rejected

CHICAGO (AP) — A federal appeals court Wednesday threw out a \$1.8-billion antitrust award against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in a lawsuit alleging that the world's largest corporate had tried to monopolize the long-distance telephone market.

However, the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld some of the jury's findings that AT&T engaged in antitrust activities and sent the case back for retrial on the issue of damages.

A federal jury in June 1980 awarded \$600 million in damages to Communications Corp. for AT&T's alleged refusal to grant certain city telephone connections to the microwave telephone communications company. U.S. District Court Judge John F. Grady tripled the damages under provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

### Britain to Survey Men in A-Tests

United Press International

LONDON — The Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday it will carry out a health survey of 12,000 British servicemen involved in A-10 tests in the South Pacific and Australia in the 1950s, to counter fears safety precautions were inadequate.

Recent court cases in the United States and Australia suggest a incidence of disease, particularly cancer, and early death among who took part in early atomic tests.

"There is no evidence to show that there is a higher incidence of cancer among those involved," a ministry spokesman said. "Nevertheless only way we can confirm that is through a scientifically based, static survey."

### Thatcher Ends Visit to Falklands

STANLEY, Falkland Islands (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher left the Falkland Islands on Wednesday after a five-day visit, British Broadcasting Corp. reported.

Correspondents traveling with Mrs. Thatcher said the prime minister left on a British Air Force Hercules cargo plane. She was seen off by Rex Hunt, the Falklands civil commissioner, his wife and the island military commander, Major General David Thorne.

Before leaving, the prime minister toured Mount Tumbledown, a outskirts of Stanley, the scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the day war with Argentina last spring.

### Kenyan Leader Attacks Dissent

NAIROBI (UPI) — President Daniel Arap Moi strongly attacked dissent against his Kikuyu-dominated regime at a political rally Wednesday in Luo land, the official Kenya News Agency reported.

Mr. Moi told the mainly Luo crowd in Kisumu, 150 miles (240 km) northwest of Nairobi, that "you people want to finish me by trying me worried." He said he knew who was behind attempts to overthrow his regime and that he would "blow them out one by one."

The Luo, the largest minority tribe in Kenya, has traditionally opposed to Kikuyu-dominated government. The Luo leader, former President Oginga Odinga, has been under house arrest since November.

### For the Record

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Ginny Eleanor Foat, 42, the top officer, California chapter of the National Organization for Women, was arrested Tuesday on a 1965 murder warrant from Louisiana. Officials said they had believed until recently that Mrs. Foat was in a prison for another slaying.

DUBLIN (UPI) — Malcolm McArthur, 36, a confessed murderer whose arrest in August led to the resignation of Patrick Conno Ireland's attorney general, was sentenced to life imprisonment Wednesday for killing a young nurse in a city park last summer. Mr. McArthur was arrested in the apartment of Mr. Connolly, who was forced to save embarrassing the government of Charles Haughey, who was minister at the time.

## U.S. Responds Warily To Soviet Missile Bid

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials said Wednesday that a reported Soviet offer to destroy some medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe could be a step in the right direction but left many questions unanswered.

Assuming that press reports of separate meetings of high Kremlin officials with a U.S. congressional delegation and a West German opposition leader represented a firm Soviet offer, the officials said it was not clear whether new SS-20 missiles were included along with older SS-4s and SS-5s that were being phased out anyway. The officials requested anonymity.

Even a firm commitment to scrap some SS-20s would not meet all the conditions for U.S. agreement to reduce or cancel the 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles it plans to deploy in Western Europe starting late this year, they said.

Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, proposed last month to reduce medium-range missiles on Soviet territory in Europe from around 500 to 162, matching British and French forces, if the plans for installation of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were dropped.

But he did not say if SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s in excess of that number would be dismantled, put in storage or moved east of the Ural mountains in Soviet Asia.

Washington has offered to drop plans for deployment of the U.S. missiles if Moscow agrees to scrap all its medium-range weapons, and the White House said Wednesday that this so-called "zero option" remained the U.S. position.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said that any plan allowing Moscow to retain some of its medium-range missiles would leave it with an advantage over the West because it now has no comparable weapons.

"We will be discussing these Soviet ideas when the talks resume" in Geneva, he said.

The talks have taken place "in a businesslike manner and we are hopeful they will continue to move forward," Mr. Speakes said.

A 13-member U.S. congressional delegation said the leading Soviet arms negotiators, Viktor Karpov and Yuri Kvitsinsky, told them at a meeting in Moscow on Tuesday that the Kremlin would "consider destruction of the missiles."

West German sources said Wednesday that Mr. Andropov had said Moscow would be ready to discuss scrapping some of its SS-20s as part of a reduction settlement.

They said the offer was made during talks Tuesday between Mr. Andropov and Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate for chancellor in West German elections in March.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be named, said Washington was insisting on conditions in addition to dismantling of Soviet missiles in excess of any ceiling that may be mutually agreed upon at talks in Geneva on reducing missiles in Europe.

U.S. demands include an agreement that such a ceiling could just missiles based in Soviet Europe but also all of the SS-20, a 3,000-mile (4,800-km) range capable of hitting Western European targets from bases in the Ural.

Officials say there must also be a separate sub-ceiling on Soviet missiles in Europe to keep them from simply putting in the mobile missiles there in a time of crisis or war.

They say Moscow would have to agree, at least in part, to similar restrictions on some longer-range missiles, such as 12s, not covered in current talks but capable of being moved to substitute for the SS-20s.

If Moscow were to accept conditions, Washington might willing, in exchange for a cut in reduction in SS-20s, to plans of the North Atlantic Organization to deploy missiles, which are unpopular in the West European countries where they are to be stationed.

The United States would agree to link the ceiling on 5 explicitly to the number of E and French missiles, which don and Paris insist are independent nuclear deterrents not subject to U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

Administration officials in Moscow are sufficiently anxious to prevent the West from putting missiles in Europe that agree along these lines is possible, talks on intermediate-range forces resume in Geneva on 27.

U.S. military analysts say leaders are especially wary about the planned 108 Pershing missiles, which would be able to target Soviet bases in Germany virtually without warning.

■ **Budget Cuts Called Play**  
Tass, the official Soviet agency, said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan was trying to mislead the public and dampen antiwar movement with a proposal to trim the proposed U.S. defense budget for next year. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass said Mr. Reagan's plan cut the 1984 defense budget \$11.3 billion was "nothing but another of the Pentagon's ploys."

President Reagan, faced with soaring national deficit, said 1 day that he had accepted the in previously announced levels proposed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, had earlier said cuts would threaten U.S. security.

Tass called the proposed figure-juggling act aimed concealing the truth about military spending, which it quipped reports as saying would increase by 14 percent to 15 percent in 1984 compared with the current year.

"The purpose of the administration's ploy is to mislead the public to dampen the intensity of movement for an end to the arms race and for a freeze on nuclear arsenals," Tass said.

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هكمان الأهل



## Schweiker Quits Post; Ex-Congresswoman Is Chosen as Successor

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard S. Schweiker, secretary of health and human services, resigned Tuesday night to accept an offer in private business, and he was replaced Wednesday by Margaret M. Heckler, a former Massachusetts congresswoman.

President Ronald Reagan announced Mrs. Heckler's appointment after accepting a letter of resignation from Mr. Schweiker, who had been in Mr. Reagan's cabinet since he became president.

Mr. Schweiker is to become head of the American Council of Life Insurance, an umbrella group that acts as a representative for major life insurance companies in the United States.

Mrs. Heckler, 51, was the second woman named to the cabinet in the new year. Elizabeth H. Dole, a former aide in the Reagan White House, was named transportation secretary Jan. 5. She replaced Drew L. Lewis, who accepted a job as head of Warner-Amex Cable Communications Inc., a cable-television concern.

The resignations of Mr. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis apparently did not stem from any political disputes within the administration. Both men and White House aides said the two were offered lucrative positions in private industry that they felt might not be there in two years.

Mr. Schweiker is to earn a salary of well over \$100,000, as against his cabinet salary last year of \$69,630. On Dec. 18, the salary rose to \$80,100.

The addition of women to Mr. Reagan's cabinet occurs at a time when opinion polls show the president unpopular with women voters for his continued stand against the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution and his budget cuts in social programs.

"It is with deep regret that I have today accepted the resignation of a trusted adviser and able administrator," the president said as Mr. Schweiker and Mrs. Heckler stood at his side.

Mrs. Heckler, a liberal Republican, served eight terms in the House and was defeated in a reelection bid last fall. She lost her seat after her district was redrawn and she had to face Representative Barney Frank, a liberal Democrat, in the election.

A frequent supporter of liberal causes, she fought Reagan supporters at the 1980 Republican national

convention to get party support for the ERA.

At the White House on Wednesday, however, she pledged her loyalty to Mr. Reagan, saying: "It is with a sense of faith in your vision and your goals for America, faith in President Reagan, that I accept what I think is the hardest job in Washington."

The president said Mr. Schweiker is a man who has done an outstanding job as secretary of health and human services. "I understand," he has been offered a fine opportunity in the private sector and will join the best of luck."

A former congressman and two-term senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Schweiker was Mr. Reagan's choice as running mate in 1976 in his unsuccessful bid for the Republican presidential nomination. When Mr. Reagan was nominated and elected four years later, Mr. Schweiker, who had not sought reelection to the Senate, was named to the cabinet.

Mr. Schweiker followed the Reagan administration line as secretary of health and human services by supporting cuts in Medicare and Medicaid, the federal programs providing health insurance for the elderly and health assistance to the poor.

But he also fought to protect medical research, the Public Health Service and the Head Start program for disadvantaged youths from budget cuts.

As head of the life insurance group, he will deal only with insurance, sources said, and will be involved in the health insurance area, over which he had jurisdiction as secretary of health and human services.

Mr. Schweiker was said by associates to believe that the new job was a "blue-ribbon offer" and "irresistible."

Sources said that Mr. Schweiker had told the president Friday that he wanted to resign in early February. The sources said he wrote a letter of resignation to the president Monday.

He is the fourth member of Mr. Reagan's original cabinet to step down. Besides Mr. Lewis — Mr. Schweiker's friend and political ally in Pennsylvania — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Energy Secretary James B. Edwards resigned last year.

Social Security Commissioner John S. Wein has been mentioned as potential undersecretary, as has Edward N. Brandt Jr., the assistant secretary for health.



CULTURE MEETING — Jorge Luis Borges, the Argentine writer, seated, met Wednesday with Jack Lang, the French culture minister, at a reception in Mr. Borges's honor at the Collège de France, Paris. Mr. Borges will receive the Legion of Honor from President François Mitterrand of France next week.

## U.S. to Press for Fees Under Information Act

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which has unsuccessfully urged Congress to narrow the Freedom of Information Act, is now moving to cut down on the number of requests under the act that are granted free of charge.

Under new guidelines issued by the Justice Department, agencies are instructed to charge fees before granting Freedom of Information Act requests unless the requesters can establish that "there is a genuine public interest in the subject matter of the documents" and satisfy four other criteria.

The assistant attorney general, Jonathan C. Rose, who sent the guidelines to all U.S. agency heads Friday, said Tuesday that they were designed only to clarify the intent of the statute and were not "meant to be a basis for unjustifiably denying fee waivers."

However, the three-page memorandum announcing the guidelines stresses the need "to safeguard the public treasury" by collecting fees in cases in which the act permits their collection.

The guidelines supersede much longer and more complex guidelines issued by the Carter administration and show a pronounced change in emphasis.

"They place more stress on cases in which waivers should be denied. They specify at one point, for example, that it is not 'in the public interest to grant a waiver solely on the basis of a requester's indigency.'"

Mark Lynch, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union's Center for National Security Studies, said Tuesday that the new guidelines violated the intent of Congress and would "make it harder to get information from the government."

Mr. Rose responded that the guidelines are "balanced and fair."

In the 1974 amendments to the act, Congress said fees for the costs of processing requests should be waived or reduced when this would be "in the public interest because furnishing the information can be

considered as primarily benefiting the general public."

The conference committee report to the 1974 amendments stated that "fees should not be used for the purpose of discouraging requests for information or as obstacles to disclosure of requested information."

The fees vary widely. They range from 3 cents a page charged by the Civil Rights Commission to 25 cents a page charged by the Selective Service System. Computer service charges run from \$2.70 an hour at the Commerce Department to \$100 an hour at the Export-Import Bank.

The five criteria that requesters must establish to qualify for fee waivers under the new guidelines are:

- There is a genuine public interest in the subject matter.
- The records in fact contain information on the issue found to be of public interest.
- The information is not already available in the public domain.
- The requester has adequate qualifications to understand the material and disseminate it.
- The benefit to the general public outweighs any personal interest of the requester in obtaining the information.

The report, which embraces many principles of a loose bipartisan coalition known as the military reform movement, calls for canceling some "marginal" weapons programs to free more money

for full financing of more vital weapons.

The official Pentagon study has not been made public. It was prepared by Franklin C. Spinney, an official in the Plans, Analysis and Evaluation Office of the Defense Department.

Mr. Spinney was identified as the author in a "point paper" prepared by another official, Milton Margolis. That paper was critical of some aspects of Mr. Spinney's work, but said "our major conclusions confirm the basic thesis that actual procurement costs usually exceeded the planning estimates."

While Mr. Spinney has been ordered to cease giving his briefing even to other Pentagon officials, some details were made available by other officials and informants.

Because the cost of weapons has increased faster over the years than overall military budgets have increased, numbers of weapons have tended to decline. And because the cost of operating and maintaining the increasingly complex weapons favored by Pentagon officials also goes up, combat readiness has been degraded, many officials believe.

The most dramatic aspect of the two new studies is to suggest that these trends are much worse than has generally been realized in Congress and even among military planners.

The studies conclude that Pentagon officials, in preparing five-year defense plans, nearly always make a gravely optimistic conclusion that production costs of weapons will decline. This is based on a Pentagon principle that assumes that the cost of an individual piece of equipment will decline by a given percentage every time the number of units produced doubles.

Mr. Kuhn's study uses official Pentagon planning statistics to show that for 28 weapons systems conceived in the 1970s the Pentagon estimated that inflation would increase costs from 9 percent to 100 percent. In fact, inflation and design and program changes and the added costs of unstable production increased costs by many times that estimate — from a minimum of 32 percent to as much as 800 percent.

Mr. Kuhn said that although budget totals were now higher, the numbers of weapons being delivered was lower than contained in President Jimmy Carter's five-year plan adopted in 1979.

## Studies Question U.S. Military Budget Plans

### Pentagon Consistently Underestimates Future Costs, They Say

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two studies have concluded that the large military budgets planned by the Reagan administration will probably not increase the weapons and fighting capability of U.S. armed forces because Pentagon planners have consistently and seriously underestimated the future costs of weapons.

Both studies, one from within the Pentagon and the other by a research group, call for sweeping reforms in the way military budgets are made and military planning conducted.

One of the studies was completed late last year by a career civil servant in the Department of Defense but has been suppressed by more senior Pentagon officials, who at one point denied that the analysis even existed.

The other study was to be made public Wednesday by the Heritage Foundation, a Washington research organization with a conservative political orientation and strong ties to the White House.

A terse written statement Tuesday from the Defense Department dismissed the Heritage Foundation paper as ill-informed. But the foundation's vice president, Richard Holwell, said in a telephone interview that the study had been discussed at an "in-depth" White House meeting and asserted that some Pentagon officials welcomed its conclusions.

Both studies are based on official Pentagon statistics spanning the period from the mid-1970s to current estimates for the Defense Department budget for fiscal year 1984.

One of the basic conclusions of the studies is that the money needed to purchase and to maintain and operate the military equipment that the Pentagon's five-year military plan contemplates buying will significantly exceed the \$1,600 billion that President Ronald Reagan had hoped to budget for the military between October of last year and October of 1986.

This will lead, the studies conclude, to forced reductions in the numbers of weapons actually acquired and the ability to keep them combat ready.

George W. Kuhn, the author of the Heritage Foundation study, wrote that "the Reagan budget increases have not changed the unhealthy trends in U.S. defense capabilities."

"More spending in the usual manner on the usual kinds of programs would only raise the level at which the internal cancer consumes resources," he said.

The report, which embraces many principles of a loose bipartisan coalition known as the military reform movement, calls for canceling some "marginal" weapons programs to free more money

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## Officials Decline To Comment on U.S. Negotiator

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House and State Department spokesmen have refused to comment on whether the administration is considering the replacement of Richard F. Starr as U.S. ambassador to the Vienna talks on reducing conventional arms.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Tuesday that he had no comment on the matter, but he also said that he would not characterize Mr. Starr as being "in trouble," as senior administration officials had described his situation earlier this week.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, also declined comment, saying he would not discuss "internal personnel matters." Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Starr was in Washington and was scheduled to meet Wednesday with William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, for "consultations," but it is also a personnel matter.

Mr. Starr said Tuesday through a spokesman that he could not "make any comment to the press." Senior officials said Monday that the administration was considering replacing Mr. Starr because he had made unauthorized statements and had behaved erratically since his appointment to late 1981.

## Search Warrants Put On Hold in Ontario

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Writs of assistance, a type of all-purpose search warrant that inflamed American colonists to rebellion more than 200 years ago, have been suspended in the province of Ontario as appellate courts consider their constitutional validity.

The writs, issued to specific law enforcement officials, are valid for the working lives of the officers who received them. Unlike conventional search warrants, which specify exactly what is sought and exactly where it is to be looked for, these documents permit forced entry and indiscriminate searches of virtually any premises. Lately, they have been used largely by narcotics investigators and tax agents.

The legal debate on the writs dramatizes one of the many fundamental differences between Canada, a monarchical democracy, and the United States, the neighboring republic with which it shares so much.

"I repeatedly have to tell my clients that no matter what they may have seen on television, the U.S. Bill of Rights does not apply here," said Sharon Rosenberg, a criminal lawyer. "Illegally seized evidence can be introduced at trial, and there is no free phone call after arrest."

Robert Campbell, a Windsor businessman, observed recently: "I always tell visitors from the States that what we have in Canada is pretty much what they would have if Washington had lost at Valley Forge."

The writs of assistance were first introduced to North America in 1763 in an attempt to strengthen the colonies' respect for the British crown. Instead, they served to stimulate dissent. James Otis's claim that the writs violated the British common-law principle that "a man's home is his castle" was rejected by a Boston court, and it was not until the United States came into being that the practice ended in the 13 colonies.

In Canada, where there was no revolution, the writs continued to be issued until 1976, when the government announced a temporary ban on new writs of assistance while leaving in force the 332 writs then in possession of investigators.

A year ago, the Canadian government for the first time enacted a Charter of Rights in its new constitution, and though government justice officials have called the retention of the writs necessary, the issuance and use of them has been increasingly challenged in the courts with arguments similar to those offered by James Otis.

The most recent attack on the writs came when Paul Belanger, a lower court judge in Ottawa, dismissed a drug case, saying a search of the defendants' home by Royal Canadian Mounted Police possessing a writ violated the charter's specific guarantees against unreasonable search and seizure.

Within two days, Mountie authorities reported that they were voluntarily suspending the use of the writs in Ontario province at least until an appeal was decided by the top provincial court. The writs, which specifically permit the Mounties to break and enter and damage property in the course of searches, are still in force in the rest of Canada. Civil rights lawyers hope the writs will eventually be invalidated by the federal Supreme Court.

Mr. Mudge resigned Monday to protest South African policies toward the territory, which South Africa controls. The talks have been stalled by U.S. and South African demands that independence for Namibia be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

China, Angola Renew Ties

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China and Angola established full diplomatic relations Wednesday by signing a joint communiqué in Paris, the Xinhua news agency reported.

## New Jersey Silence Law Suspended

New York Times Service

TRENTON, New Jersey — A federal judge has temporarily enjoined public schools in New Jersey from beginning each day with a one-minute period of silence.

The restraining order is valid until next Tuesday, when a hearing will be held to determine if the practice violates the U.S. Constitution.

Judge Dickinson R. Debevoise of U.S. District Court acted Monday after reviewing a complaint and affidavits provided by the American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey as part of a suit by the organization against the law, enacted Dec. 13, mandating the minute of silence.

The ACLU said the statute was "a subterfuge for avoiding a Supreme Court ban on prayer in the public schools." Judge Debevoise's order said that the law "is unconstitutional on its face and as applied in that it violates the First and 14th amendments to the United States Constitution."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mission Impossible

Looking back over 10 years of planning for the MX missile, it would appear that the last thing needed is another study. A mere 34 possibilities for basing it have already been evaluated. Yet in truth what is needed is more study, not less. Congress was prudent to order a broad new presidential report; President Ronald Reagan has now assigned this mission to another study commission, but given it too little time.

What Congress asked for was not only another review of MX basing but a review of the entire program to modernize strategic forces. The new Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by General Brent Scowcroft, is to examine land-based ICBMs and basing alternatives as well as examining alternatives to MX, but has been given only six weeks to do it. Can valid new proposals be expected in these circumstances?

When Congress voted last month to bar production of the MX until a permanent basing mode is approved, it did not ask for the president's new proposal by March 1. It asked for a proposal no earlier than March 1.

What is the rush? A year ago, after Mr. Reagan abandoned the Carter administration's "racetrack" system, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger wisely sought three years to re-study basing alternatives. But with Congress pressing him, Mr. Weinberger established two successive study panels.

A technical team headed by Charles Townes, a Nobel physicist, reported that it could find no practical system for basing the huge MX on land that would assure survivability. It suggested study of an air-based system, aboard new "Big Bird" planes. But the Big Bird concept met Air Force and congress-

sional opposition. A second Townes panel last year gave qualified support to an Air Force scheme for clustering 100 MX missiles in a "dense pack" of superhard silos. The president proposed that, but then it became known that Mr. Townes had technical reservations; so did three of the five chiefs of staff. Prudently, Congress withheld approval.

Given only six weeks, the Scowcroft commission may be tempted by an obvious quick fix. Combining Carter and Reagan schemes, Harold Brown, the former defense secretary, has proposed adding 900 empty silos to dense pack. What if the Russians built 1,000 superhard silos, claimed 900 were empty and insisted they could not be quickly filled with spare missiles? The United States would have to assume they could. And that would probably end arms control possibilities forever.

The Scowcroft commission would start much more productively by acknowledging that even with a one-year delay in MX production, the first missiles would be available months before the first silo was ready. What is needed is a thorough study of all strategic forces, not just MX.

Why think only of huge multi-warhead ICBMs of uncertain survivability but with a first-strike capability that tempts the enemy's preemptive attack? Would the Navy's invulnerable Trident-2 missile not be better? Or why not turn to smaller, more mobile single-warhead missiles?

The MX may or may not be a missile impossible. But to give General Scowcroft's panel only six weeks to do a proper job is a mission impossible.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Arsenic and Old Hair

History is the art of inferring what happened in the past. Most of the historian's witnesses are dead; what he must work with is the incomplete written record, in which the gaps may be more truthful than the documents that have been left behind. But this subtle art is now threatened with confusion.

Take the death of Napoleon. As any historian could tell you, the French emperor died in exile on the remote island of St. Helena in 1821 from stomach cancer and a perforated ulcer. So say the contemporary documents, which there has been no particular reason to doubt. But then the busy art of science reached in and intersected a wholly novel kind of evidence. New techniques for measuring elements in microscopic amounts reveal bands of arsenic in Napoleon's hair. Forensic experts assert Napoleon was poisoned.

If any historians yielded to the new evidence, they did so prematurely, it turns out. The thesis has been challenged by two articles in a recent issue of *Nature*. Two British scientists note that the emerald greens in 19th-century wallpaper were made from a copper-arsenic pigment, which could be converted by a fungus into a deadly arsenical vapor. Having discovered a scrap of Napoleon's St. Helena wallpaper in an old family scrapbook, they say it contains enough arsenic to cause illness, but

not death. "Conspiracy theories need not be invoked to explain arsenic found in his hair," they conclude with a touch of scorn.

A second article reports on the analysis of a lock of Napoleon's hair discovered in Toronto. It contains quite normal amounts of arsenic. "We therefore conclude that Napoleon Bonaparte did not die of chronic arsenic poisoning," say its authors.

Now the original advocate of the poisoning theory, Sten Forshufvud, of Göteborg, Sweden, disputes both groups of critics. He insists doubts about the authenticity of the Canadian hair sample. As for the British scientists, he thinks their theory is off the wall. Napoleon was given intermittent doses of arsenic — as shown by the bands of poison in his hair — to make it seem that he was suffering from some chronic disease. The coup de grace, says Mr. Forshufvud, was a potion of bitter almonds and calomel given just before his death.

How can the historian balance the new kind of evidence against the old, or cope with the intrusion of experts who cannot agree among themselves? Each age reinterprets the past, but new perspectives, not the evidence of an alien methodology, are the customary criteria of revision. If forensic experts are let loose on the stuff of history, how will anything be resolved?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### U.S.-Soviet Staredown

What is Yuri Andropov to make of an administration that puts down the Soviet Union as an "economic basket case" and threatens to bring it to its knees by matching it dollar-for-dollar equivalent until it cracks — and then gets itself into such a financial hole that it has to start caving off before the big defense buildup has barely begun?

What if, having boldly gone eyeball-to-eyeball with the Soviet Union on military spending, the United States is perceived to have been the first to blink?

Given the mixed readings we get from the Soviet experts on the new powers that be in the Kremlin, you could conclude that the Russians might see in any slackening of American rearmament a show of weakness that would encourage a tougher Soviet line either in arms control negotiations or across the board. Or Andropov and Co. could choose to see a U.S. flexibility and respond to it in kind.

Much will depend on the degree to which Ronald Reagan can find a way to propound a foreign policy in language, and with a logic, that fits American resources and the fiscal realities. His recent expression of interest in testing the sincerity of the new Soviet leadership is a sensible first step.

—Philip Geyelin in The Washington Post.

### Thwarting Reagan

Members (of the new Congress), armed with extra money this time around, will be more prone to take on the White House this year.

The rationale for Democrats and Republican pretenders to the throne is simple: If Ronald Reagan can be thwarted at every turn, the president won't run in 1984.

The administration may not have all the answers, but this kind of maneuvering is exactly what the country does not need. Ambition may have gotten each member into the 98th Congress, but a spirit of compromise is what makes politics work. The enemy is not Ronald Reagan. It is economic stagnation, congressional spending growing at a 7-percent annual rate and a several-headed monster known better as the Communist empire.

—Clayton Ledge (Jackson, Mississippi).

### Fortress Greece

Only last month did Greece's first Socialist government finally begin to bite the bullet. It did an about-turn on wages, replacing the generosity it had initially shown to its union supporters with a tough incomes policy. Now the devaluation heralds a more realistic exchange rate policy that will satisfy exporters but could add around 4 percent to consumer prices.

The latest Greek moves underline the urgency of helping Athens overcome the problems it manifests faces. But much of the remedy lies in Greece's own hands. For it has still failed to take full advantage of the possibilities for European Community financial assistance open to it. It is here that the emphasis should be placed rather than resorting to a Fortress Greece, which is neither compatible with EC membership nor in the country's own interest.

—The Financial Times (London).

## FROM OUR JAN. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Twain Takes Five

NEW YORK — Mark Twain appeared in his white flannels at a recent dinner given in his honor by the Lotus Club. There was nothing unusual in this, but he quickly introduced a novelty that he recommended to all after-dinner speakers. He left the dinner table after the first course and, taking a nap for three-quarters of an hour, returned brimful of humor. He closed his speech with a deep emotional description of the hospital ship during his last visit to England. He said that he felt proud when he remembered the way in which the humble people had treated him, for Robert Louis Stevenson and he were in agreement for once: It was the greatest fame to live in the hearts of the masses.

### 1933: Optimism on Depression

NEW YORK — Striking one of the most optimistic notes yet sounded, Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, yesterday reviewed the Depression in this country. He pointed the way to world recovery through the cooperation of banking facilities of various countries, and called for the re-establishment of a stable relationship between the dollar and foreign currencies through international readjustment. He said: "The declining volume of business over the world since 1929 has been clearly due to the fact that many commodities and services have not been valued to each other upon the same terms as in the past. Gradually these maladjustments are being corrected."

# The Shultz Road Map: Perils Ahead, but Also a Path

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — George Shultz combines broad experience at the highest levels of government and business with the disciplined precision of the trained economist. A visitor comes away with a sense that the secretary of state carries in the back of his head a map of how to traverse safely the danger zone that lies ahead. These seem to be the main contours of that map.

Economic recovery in the United States is the salient feature. Not only for this country but for Europe and Japan and the developing countries, too, Mr. Shultz has been spending a good chunk of his time on domestic economic problems. He was a major architect of the budget consensus that now groups around the president a united cabinet and White House staff. The basic theme is to go for gradual recovery beginning this year. That means relative passivity about budget deficits in 1983 and 1984.

Prospects for an early turnaround seem good to Mr. Shultz. He thinks the economy is currently so weak that the Federal Reserve Board can pour money into the system without much risk of reigniting inflation. He believes that once recovery begins, the deficit projections will drop sharply. Still, he wants to put in place now a program to pare even further deficits in

1985 and 1986, by higher taxes and cuts in social and defense spending.

Once recovery begins in the United States, Mr. Shultz thinks it needs to be sustained by complementary action in other advanced nations. He hopes to keep trade expanding. He feels that a smoothening out of some of the wilder currency swings — notably between the dollar and the yen — is critical to continued growth in world trade. In that connection, he has high hopes for broader cooperation with the new Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, whom he considers to be an articulate and outgoing leader.

The impact of slow growth on the developing countries also concerns Mr. Shultz. He believes that nations that borrowed beyond their resources must accept discipline now. But he talks of the "paradox of thrift" — a term adapted from John Maynard Keynes's phrase, "the paradox of thrift." Just as individuals can save so much that consumption lags and depression ensues, so, if all countries practice austerity, trade will languish and some nations dependent on exports can go under. Mr. Shultz seems to believe that the present arrangements

for bailing out debt-ridden nations are too ad hoc. He speaks of changes that will put the saving of Mexico and Brazil and Yugoslavia on a more systematic footing.

Apart from working with the allies to promote recovery, Mr. Shultz believes in a joint approach toward the Soviet Union. He thinks that, with the thorny issue of the Siberian gas pipeline cleared away, it will be possible for the United States and the Europeans to concert strategy on trade and credits and the export of technology to the Soviet Union. Within that general context he sees the prospect of arms control accords with Moscow.

The proposals already advanced by the United States — notably the "zero option" on intermediate-range missiles based in Europe — are more like opening bids than final positions. Mr. Shultz. But he wants to bargain carefully. He is loath to give wide-ranging authority to negotiators in the field, and he is wary of moving a pebble and starting an avalanche. There will probably be no change in the U.S. negotiating position until after the West German elections on March 6. Then Mr. Shultz is likely to go for a compromise on intermediate-

range weapons at a level above zero. But he keeps zero as a final target, while moving steps at a summit session, from focus on the weapons to reduction of strategic missiles.

Slow progress is the outlook in the Middle East. Mr. Shultz does not envision a sequent approach that moves first for a quick settlement in Lebanon and then for an all-out effort on the problem of the Palestinians.

Instead, he wants to keep both sets of negotiations moving in tandem. That is why Ambassador Philip Habib, instead of setting a command post on the spot, keeps coming back and forth between the Middle East and the United States. But negotiating with many different objectives is a step-by-step process. Mr. Shultz acknowledges that the big, notably the emergence of King Hussein negotiating partner — is still a way off.

I am personally less confident that the road ahead can be navigated without serious casualties. Still, because the Shultz map shows as well as a path through them, he seems rather optimistic nor pessimistic. Rather, a marked contrast to the laid-back, California style of so many in the Reagan administration he seems determined.

Los Angeles Times.



## Baker's Decision Hold A Warning for Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader of the Senate, has let it be known that maybe he will not seek re-election in 1984 but that he may run for the presidency then if President Ronald Reagan does not.

This news sort of slipped out when he was at the family home of his late father-in-law, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois; and not by accident, Mr. Baker was not available to clarify what it meant. But it probably meant a great deal.

Obviously, it does not mean that Mr. Baker intends to challenge Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination in 1984. But what it probably does mean is that, at 57, the Senate majority leader has no intention of sticking around Washington for the next six years trying to pull Mr. Reagan's chestnuts out of the fire against an opposition Democratic Party and a divided Republican Party.

Home holds no terrors for Howard Baker, who is undoubtedly the best Senate majority leader since Lyndon B. Johnson; no less ambitious, but kinder. He will support Mr. Reagan for a second term, if that is the president's desire, and go back quietly and happily to Tennessee to his private life of the law and photography. But if by chance the president decides not to seek a second term, Mr. Baker wants to be ready to make a serious campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

He trifled with this ambition in 1980 when he ran vaguely against Mr. Reagan, but was trapped between his Senate responsibilities and his ambitions in the primary elections, and it was a disaster. "It was worse than this," he told me some time ago. "It was humiliating. If I ever go again, I'll go all the way, and very early."

If this is true, Mr. Baker is not likely to remain as majority leader until the end of his present term, which lasts until the end of 1984, but will have to resign that post this year and begin organizing to win the presidential primary elections early in 1984.

He is being very subtle about this, but he is not the only Republican who is trying to send a message to President Reagan. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has gone public with his criticism of the president's policies. Representative Jack Kemp of New York has been complaining that Mr. Reagan is being unfaithful to his supply-side economic campaign promises. And all of them are wondering if the president will run again and who will succeed him if he does not.

In short, there is sort of a struggle

going on here within the Republican Party between the conservative moderate wings over what the president should decide about the arms control, Social Security, unemployment, and so forth; neither side has the vaguest idea what, if anything, he will decide.

Accordingly, strange things are happening within this administration. For example, the members of the president's Economic Council of Advisors are arguing that he has to cut the budget and raise taxes to pay a \$200-billion deficit in the coming year. But they have been chastising him that directly.

Instead, they are arranging to fast with Mr. Baker and other public leaders on Capitol Hill tell him that he must change his policies or face stubborn opposition defeat in the Congress.

Meanwhile, the old-timers of Republican Party, like former President Gerald Ford, are arguing, if directly to the president then to friends and aides, that in the pin interest Mr. Reagan must be fairly soon, even in private, what he intends to seek re-election or a

Otherwise, they insist, it will be possible for the Republican to mount a successful campaign. Vice President George Bush, for Baker, for Mr. Kemp or any else; and the Democrats, though they are, will be able to campaign against the falling away and a divided Republican Party.

The odd thing about this is that these days is not that they are in trouble with the Democrats, but they are in trouble with themselves and are losing their best bet, Senator Bob Dole, who is trying to hold the center of American politics together.

This is probably why Mr. Baker has decided to stand aside and let the president make the move. He is regarded as the most skillful, amiable, eloquent and effective parliamentarian in Congress on the testimony of both parties, and therefore his threat to retire if the Senate has saddened his leagues, and his threat to run for presidency has given them hope.

Except, of course, for the Democrats. They think they can beat Reagan's economic record in 1984, but they are not sure that they beat Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker has the gift of unit people of both parties, and this is the secret of success in the election. This is probably what Democrats have to worry about.

The New York Times.

## Churchillian Echoes of Implacability

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Arriving propitiously this Sunday and running for seven more Sundays on American public television is a political drama. Here is a précis:

The nation is suffering a severe slump that has depressed government revenues yet strengthened the case for ameliorative social spending. A consensus across the political spectrum insists that military spending must be cut to fund compassionate programs. But one stiff-necked politician of notoriously strong convictions — years ago they caused him to change parties — objects. He is no longer young, and critics accuse him of nostalgia for a simpler age. He is a great communicator but enlightened opinion holds that his rhetorical power is a function of simplicity and anachronistic nationalism.

All his weaknesses are revealed in his alarmism about the foreign power to the East. He ignores the events of this century that make that power's policies understandable in terms of its national experience — it suffered much from the World War. Proof of his shallowness, say his multiplying critics, is that he takes seriously that power's bellicose rhetoric.

He is deaf to academic, media and foreign policy elites, who explain that the totalitarian regime's rhetoric is a residue of the past, and is less important than the fact that the regime is a fact we must live with. His program for matching that power's buildup dooms the arms control dialogue that must be the source of safety since the development of the ultimate weapon, the airplane.

This is a drama about a stubborn man, Winston Churchill in the 1930s. "The World at War" is the title.

Early episodes deal primarily with other matters, such as India. But

soon the paths of the lion and the jackal cross. Visiting Munich in 1932, Churchill stays at a hotel frequented by the man who came to power in Germany 50 years ago on Jan. 30.

Today Churchill is remembered, reverently, for his implacability. Then, when implacability meant spending money people did not want to spend, he was ridiculed, and exonerated as a "screamonger."

British policy in the 1930s traced a trajectory similar to that of U.S. policy since the 1960s. First it proclaimed British superiority; then it pledged to maintain "parity"; then it fell to explaining why Germany's numerical superiority did not really mean British inferiority, and why advocates of military spending were moved by ambition or vanity.

In the broadcast, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin says of Churchill: "Talk like that scares people." And it might impede détente with Germany.

Churchill's critics, who included most mainstream politicians, wanted to entrust Britain's safety to arms control talks, not because there was any record of achievement from talks, or because Hitler seemed likely to be tamed by them, but because safety through arms control was the only safety that could be had on the cheap. Deference costs money.

Those who wanted to trust Britain's safety to arms control first argued that Germany was not aiming for superiority. Then they argued that the very fact that Germany was spending so much suggested that British rearmament would be matched by Germany. Besides, Germany would bankrupt itself. Sound familiar?

When critics of Churchill's rearmament plans could no longer deny or suppress the facts, or impugn the motives of those who cited the facts, they said: Britain's real strength is economic. We must attend to that first. Military spending will complicate recovery, hence it must wait. So said the chancellor of the exchequer, Neville Chamberlain.

Appeasement, said Chamberlain, would free resources for "more creative uses." The message transmitted to Germany, with devastating clarity, was: We are desperate for an arms agreement because we believe we cannot afford to match your arms spending.

Martin Gilbert, Churchill's biographer, has published a book in conjunction with this series ("Winston Churchill: The Wilderness Years" from Houghton Mifflin). It is a timely study of how a democracy allowed considerations of political convenience and budgetary "necessity" to control defense policy. Churchill's doctrine was: We can afford what we need; what we cannot afford is to say we only need what is easy to provide.

Today Washington is full of persons whose political bravery extends only to ridiculing the steadfastness of the secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, whose duty is to decide what safety demands, and to say so. He is not permitted the luxury of pandering to wishful thinking.

To those who today say that polls prove (in words once hurled at Churchill) that there is "no mandate from the people" for more defense spending, Churchill's reply remains unanswerable: "The prime responsibility of any government for the public safety is absolute and requires no mandate."

The Washington Post.

## Warsaw's 'Purification' Process Could Rival Stalinist Purges

By Zygmunt Nagorski

ASPEN, Colorado — Despite the regime's lifting of martial law, Poland is undergoing what could be called a process of "purification" — a purge of artists, intellectuals and opposition leaders that may be more dangerous and more far-reaching than anything witnessed in the Soviet bloc since the days of Stalin.

This process is intended to bring about nothing less than the transformation of Poland from a satellite to an outright colonial dependent — from a proud, rebellious nation to a powerless, horror-stricken prisoner.

To prove itself and to earn acceptance by the new Soviet leadership, the Polish military junta has undertaken to castrate the opposition — to isolate or expel any potentially dangerous popular leaders.

What is particularly painful to many Poles is that although this process was in all probability initiated by the Soviet Union, it is being implemented by their own countrymen.

It is possible that a small fraction of these people were acting under the illusion that General Wojciech Jaruzelski's military regime had no alternative, but there are enough collaborators, secured either through fear or money or special privileges, to give the impression that the death blow is being dealt by the Poles themselves.

The "purification" process has been entrusted to the office of Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who for years has been regarded in the West as being representative of the liberal wing of the Communist Party. His office uses a variety of means.

In some cases, individuals deemed troublesome are simply informed that they have no future in their country. They lose their jobs, the ration cards they use to get basic staples are revoked, their families are

harassed, their children are deprived of educational opportunities. Then a more ominous order is made. The individual will be issued a passport provided he promises not to return.

A considerable number of university professors, writers, actors, film directors and others have already been encouraged to emigrate in this way — depriving Poland of its cultural leadership. Meanwhile, many of them never adapt to the foreign countries where they choose to live.

Another of the junta's methods is to draft people into the armed forces. A sizable number of men and women released from detention when martial law was formally ended Jan. 1 were immediately called to report to special army units. The discipline in these units is known to be unusually harsh, and more heavy work is required of them than of ordinary units. Nor do those drafted in to such units have any way of knowing how long their service will be required. It is an open-ended proposition — another form of detention.

Cultural institutions, which often play a significant political role in Poland, have also been hit by the regime. The directors of two major theaters in Warsaw — the Dramatic Theater and the National Theater — have been fired. Key administrative managers of the Warsaw National Museum have lost their jobs. Professional organizations of writers, artists, architects and others have been disbanded. The intellectual underpinning of the Solidarity movement has been eliminated: Many members are still behind bars, some accused of capital crimes against the state.

Given the intensity of Polish nationalism, the "purification" process will be neither easy nor painless. Resistance is bound to continue: Solidarity lives and works underground in practically every Polish town.

But the regime is armed with many weapons. Money is one of the most widely used; terror is the most potent. And in spite of the powerful underground of resistance, Poland may have little chance of escaping Czechoslovakia's fate. When a nation's cultural roots are systematically cut and its most creative members are eliminated, then it faces the mortal danger

it might cease to exist as a nation.

Two currents of thought are battling for primacy in Poland. On the one hand, there is a sense of helplessness — a feeling that Poles have been left alone with no help from outside. Yet there is also a feeling of hope; and encouragement that survives particularly among young people who more and more are dedicating their lives to change — if not today, at least tomorrow, next year, in the next generation. The two forces are bound

to meet head-on — the force of repression aiming a knife at the nation's vital organs and at the people's will to survive and fight back.

All the odds are against Poland. But history shows that the proud nation has never known the art of mission, and it does not intend to learn it now.

The writer, formerly with the *Caribbean* magazine, is now a director of the *Aspen Institute for Human Studies*. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Moslems in Greece

Regarding "In Greek Town Welfare of Moslems Becomes a Foreign Policy Matter" (JHT, Dec. 28):

The Moslem minority in Greece, whose rights are fully guaranteed by laws, international treaties and the Greek Constitution, is proportionately represented in the Greek parliament and the local communities.

The existence of local press (five dailies, one magazine, and television and radio broadcasts in Turkish) and of an active religious practice (205 mosques and 100 other religious institutions, two mosques and more than 400 clergymen), demonstrates that every right is respected in the growing Moslem minority of Thessalonica.

Reuter's "economically backward Moslems" own the most fertile land, dominate the trade of Komotini and are in a position to bid for real estate while retaining funds to their relatives in Turkey.

Unfortunately, this is not the case of the Christian minority in Turkey which, after having been deprived of all its property and rights, has dwined

died to 6,000 people from a total of 300,000 in 1923.

PHEDON METALLINOS, Greek Embassy, Paris.

Most minorities have grievances to air, and Reuters would keep its correspondents busy for some time were it now prepared to turn its attention to the Baluchis and Pathans in Pakistan, the Sikhs and Kashmiris in India, the Hungarians in Romania, the Albanians and Croats in Yugoslavia, the Corsicans and Bretons in France, the Roman Catholics in U.S. states, the American Indians and so on.

Priority should be given, however, in reporting the condition of the six million Kurds in the eastern provinces of Turkey, whose cries of distress occasionally pierce the Iron Curtain of martial-law and censorship, announcing jailings, executions, terror and cultural genocide.

The urgency of such investigation reporting is borne out by the sinister record in the treatment of 200,000 ethnic Greeks forced to emigrate in the last 60 years, not to mention the fate of the Armenians.

MICHAEL STYLIAN, Paris.

### In the Back

Regarding "Remember The China Bombing" (JHT, Dec. 24):

Anthony Lewis had his argument mixed up. The Germans did not enter World War I to have been bed in the back.

This is not the same as having fight with one hand tied behind one's back, according to (Mr. Lewis) right-wing voices have been telling was the reason why America lost Vietnam.

B. EINHORN, Accra, Ghana.

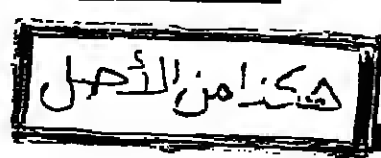
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Gen. Mgr. Asst. Alan Lecor, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170.  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Conventions Paritaire No. 34231  
U.S. subscription: \$750 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## China May Make Profit On Its Neutral Stance In the Iran-Iraq War

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — With classic oriental skill, China has fashioned a policy of opportunistic neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war as part of a larger strategy to actively compete for the first time for economic and political influence in the Gulf, according to diplomats here.

The diplomats say this policy, which involves Beijing in aggressive trading and possibly military sales to both combatants, is aimed

at challenging Soviet strategic influence in the region, strengthening China's claim to Third World leadership and positioning it for a lucrative share of postwar reconstruction.

One immediate benefit is China's fast-growing economic presence in the area. Last week, China and Iran agreed to a 150-percent increase in two-way trade this year, to \$500 million.

The agreement "propelled" Tehran into first place among Beijing's Middle East trading partners.

Meanwhile, China draws badly needed foreign exchange from Iraq by exporting workers. The 20,000 Chinese contract laborers building Iraqi factories and repairing oil pipelines earn most of the estimated \$2 billion that China gains annually from this human export, to Gulf states.

Despite Chinese denials, there is strong belief among knowledgeable foreign analysts that China is spinning up its Gulf dealings with military supplies to the warring parties.

Since the beginning of the Gulf war in September, 1980, China has declared "strict neutrality." Calling for a quick end to the war of attrition, it argued that the conflict debilitated the economies of both sides and invited exploitation by "hegemonistic" superpowers.

China has never supplied any weapons to either party of the Iran-Iraq war, nor has China transferred any weapons to Iran or Iraq on behalf of any country, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said last week.

But diplomats say that behind the wall of Chinese denials emerges a different picture gleaned from Western intelligence reports and mysterious commercial transactions between Beijing and the two Gulf rivals.

Reports quoting U.S. intelligence officials said China was a major source of military supplies for Iraq, while Beijing had been courting since it began drifting out of the Soviet sphere and moving closer to Arab moderates.

Most Chinese arms are believed on Soviet models, making it easy for Iraq to integrate the Chinese hardware into its largely Soviet arsenal.

Diplomats in Beijing, while they have no estimate of volume or precise inventory of weapons, say they believe China quietly is supplying Iraq with light arms, artillery, ammunition and replacement parts.

Baghdad is believed to be paying for the arms with oil. Officially, Iraq exports only dates to China in its \$120-million trade package. Suspicions were therefore aroused among diplomats here when Beijing offered to sell large quantities of Iraqi oil to recent state visitors from Turkey.

"If you put two and two together, you've got Chinese arms for Iraq on the hush-hush," a Western diplomat said.

Diplomats believe China is balancing the ledger through covert dealings with Iran. According to Western military sources, China allows North Korean aircraft laden with arms for Iran to stop for refueling at airports in the Chinese far west.

Other military sources said China transports some of the supplies in its own aircraft.

When Iraqi officials asked the Chinese Foreign Ministry about the persistent reports, they were reminded of Beijing's neutrality.

"I'm not convinced," said a senior Iraqi diplomat.

Once again, commercial transac-

tions gave foreign analysts some insight. Their focus has been the new Chinese-Iranian trade pact, which was surprisingly large considering Beijing's cool relations with the fundamentalist Moslem regime in Tehran.

The \$390 million in increased trade was so large that diplomats have concluded the package contains Chinese military supplies or civilian equipment that can be converted into military uses, such as jeeps and trucks.

"Anything they're selling to these countries today is military-related," a Middle East diplomat said.

Although China has had difficulty warming up to Iran because of Beijing's past coziness with the Shah, it is openly wary of Soviet inroads and of the organizational discipline of the pro-Soviet "Tudeh Party."

What lies behind China's neutrality in the Gulf war, diplomats say, is the self-serving aim of preventing either rival from falling into the Soviet sphere.

Strategically speaking, China realizes its access to the Gulf's political capitals and markets depends on keeping the region free of exclusive Soviet control.

Of equal importance to Beijing is keeping the Gulf's oil flowing freely to Western Europe and Japan, from whom China expects to get much of its technology and know-how for its own modernization, according to diplomats.

"If China was secretly arming one side, the international law books would call it beneficial neutrality," a Middle East envoy said. "If it is arming both sides while claiming neutrality, then it is called opportunism."

**Fewer Jews Left Russia in 1982**

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Dr. Barney B. Clark's condition has improved to the point where he might leave the hospital as early as three weeks from now, but with "significant lung and kidney impairment," his doctors say.

Dr. Clark is "significantly more lucid, communicating more and physically stronger," Dr. Chase N. Peterson, vice president for health sciences at the University of Utah Medical Center, said Tuesday. Dr. Clark became the world's first recipient of a permanent artificial heart on Dec. 2.

The artificial heart has been working well and there is no evidence of infection, the doctors said.

"We are very optimistic at this point," Dr. Lyle Joyce, one of Dr. Clark's physicians said, explaining that his patient had made "real progress" in the last two weeks.

The tone of Dr. Joyce's remarks was in marked contrast with that of a medical bulletin issued Thursday in which he and Dr. William C. DeVries, the head of the team, said they were concerned about Dr. Clark's slow rate of recovery.

One measure of the improved condition of the 61-year-old retired dentist is that for the last three days he has used a walker to help him bear more of his weight in tak-

ing a small but growing number of shuffling steps.

When Dr. Clark "is fully awake and active, he appears to be fully alert," Dr. Peterson said. Dr. Joyce said that Dr. Clark had been "totally lucid most of the time" in the last three days. Still, Dr. Clark has his good and bad days, they said.

The doctors said Dr. Clark was breathing more deeply than before and that he was able to clear secretions that could have led to pneumonia. They described his lung condition as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

"His lungs do not function well," Dr. Peterson said. "They are doing all right but they are not going to be as strong as normal lungs would be and probably never will be." But despite the serious lung impairment, Dr. Clark should be able to function well in the future, Dr. Peterson said.

The patient still has a tracheotomy tube in his windpipe that can be used when he relies on an artificial respirator. He has taken most of his nourishment through a feeding tube inserted through a nostril.

Dr. Peterson said Dr. Clark had fewer filtering cells in his kidneys than he once had and therefore had less reserve. "If the blood supply to his kidneys is not perfect, he will show some mild kidney impairment," Dr. Peterson said. "If it is, he does better."

**Germans Find Opium In Iranian's Luggage**

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

DUSSELDORF — Prosecutors in Düsseldorf state are investigating Sadeq Tabatabai, an Iranian politician, for possible drug smuggling after customs men discovered three and a half pounds (1.6 kilograms) of opium in his luggage last weekend, the authorities said Wednesday.

The opium was found after Mr. Tabatabai, the brother-in-law of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's son Ahmed, arrived at Düsseldorf airport Saturday from Iran via Zurich.

Along the quay at Pittenweem, Ken Breton, the captain of the

trawler White Heather, reflected the general view on the Scottish coast by saying that Mr. Kirk was "doing it for his own political future back in Denmark."

"Denmark had no concessions inside British waters before Jan. 1 and they have none now," said Robert Allen of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation. "Kirk wants to open an entire new hall game. He takes the view that as of Jan. 1 all bets are off. We take the view that after 10 years of participation in the EC there should be strong legislation to protect British fishing."

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**Rewards of Fishing Fade for Scots To Many, the North Sea Is Less Hostile Than the EC**

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

PITTENWEEM, Scotland — On the bad days, when the North Sea suddenly boils up under a gale and throws a mountain of foaming water at a fishing boat, and a catch of whiting and haddock freezes to the pitching deck before it can be moved into a hold, the men of Pittenweem return early to port and brood about the future.

It was never an easy life for those from the harbor villages along the north shore of the Firth of Forth who work the fishing boats. Diesel engines, depth sounders and thermal underwear made things more efficient and warmer, but the eternal problem of facing a hostile sea to hunt fish still tested the men in a way that machine operators in the Glasgow mills would never experience.

The danger and the pride remain. But the rewards for Scottish fishermen seem to be slipping away. Herring has long been protected in the North Sea because of overfishing, and the furor with Iceland over cod fishing a decade ago closed the richest waters for cod.

Then there appeared the more efficient foreign fleets operated not only by north Europeans but also by Russians, Americans, Japanese and Koreans.

A Scottish captain working out of Pittenweem can push his work boat to the Dogger Banks, off the Northumberland and Yorkshire coasts, and run into Bulgarian freezer ships loading up on mackerel and the purse seine of large Polish trawlers swallowing whole shoals of sprat in one gulp.

To the Scottish fishermen, working a relatively small 30-foot (15-meter) trawler, the competition and the fishing concessions granted to Britain's trading partners when the country joined the European Community in 1972 seemed as ruinous as the cost of diesel fuel today.

A new EC fishing policy was to go into effect Jan. 1. It was hoped that it would overcome many British objections and end nearly a decade of contention over fishing rights in the North Sea.

Denmark, however, refused to sign the agreement, and the other nine nations were left to enforce their own provisions, with Britain determined to keep the boats of uninvited members outside its 12-mile territorial limit.

Into this setting sailed Kent Kirk, a wealthy Dane who owns two large commercial fishing vessels and is a Conservative member of the European Parliament. With a retinue of 30 reporters accompanying him, Mr. Kirk said he was challenging the British ban — defying his own government's wishes in the process — by fishing for sprat inside the limit.

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trawler White Heather, reflected the general view on the Scottish coast by saying that Mr. Kirk was "doing it for his own political future back in Denmark."

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## SCIENCE

## Dramatic Improvement of TV Image Expected

By Wayne Biddle  
New York Times Service

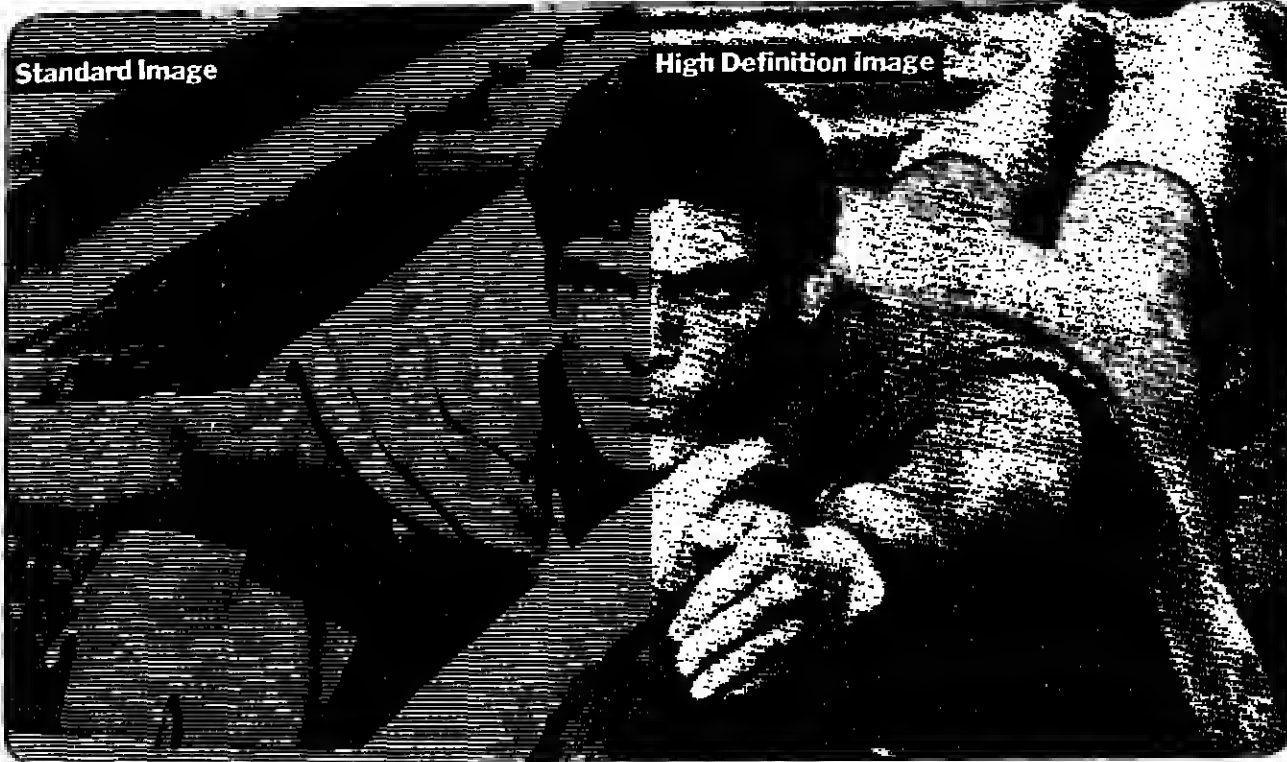
NEW YORK — With electronics getting smarter and friendlier every day, whether in the guise of personal computers or bionic organs, the friendly nld television set has stayed essentially unchanged in the United States since the advent of color broadcasting in the 1950s. But this long period of stasis may end during the '80s. The change will be not so much a matter of program content — a social problem beyond technological considerations — as an evolutionary leap in equipment.

The most dramatic developments in the offing, foreshadowed by somewhat improved reception already available in Europe, will bring movie-quality images to the home television screen. The technological changes remain in the experimental stage. But most experts believe that enough progress has now been made so that, within the decade, television pictures will be transmitted for reception in homes, schools and businesses as refined as those shown now from commercial 35-millimeter movie film. And it will be possible to project such pictures — in large size, clearly focused and with what the industry calls "high definition" — on an ordinary living-room, office or classroom wall.

For the most part, television engineers have learned how to make the necessary new equipment. The problems have been the cost and the industry's inability to agree on general technical standards for high-definition television broadcasting. The technology requires a much more information-packed signal than in current broadcasting, and the television industry will have to move deftly if it is to obtain rights to the last available space in the spectrum of broadcast bands for this "larger" signal.

Will it be worth the trouble? To a quiz-show watcher, perhaps not. But anyone who has seen "2001: A Space Odyssey" on a movie screen and then on a 12-inch portable knows the impact of scale, its ability to induce a kind of awe and greatly enhance enjoyment.

Since 1941 in the United States, a standard television picture has been created by 525 horizontally scanned lines displayed at 30 frames a second. In 1967, European countries, which were late in adopting their standard, were able to take advantage of technical development to adopt a somewhat higher level, 625 lines. Like a movie, the television set presents a sequence of still shots shown rapidly enough to trick the eye into perceiving motion. But unlike a movie, television creates the image in a series of thin horizontal slices, using a beam of electrons that



sweeps across the phosphor-coated picture tube. The accuracy of the resulting image is determined by the number of scanning lines.

Last year, the Sony Corp. demonstrated a 1,125-line system developed for NHK, the Japanese equivalent of the British Broadcasting Corp. Besides more than doubling the U.S. resolution standard, Sony changed what is known as the aspect ratio of the picture. This is the ratio of screen width to height, which for television is currently standardized at 4 to 3 — approximately the same as for motion-picture frames before the development of wide-screen movies. For the NHK high-definition system, Sony used an aspect ratio of 5 to 3, which broadens the viewing area to achieve a more modern cinematic effect.

One estimate places the retail price of a high-definition receiver at 20 to 30 percent more than a conventional set with the same size screen. But in addition to consumer economics, a technical — and highly political — barrier stands in the way of high-definition broadcasting.

When a television signal is transmitted from a broadcast station, it occupies a certain portion of the electromagnetic frequency spectrum. To accommodate many signals with minimum interference, the Federal Communications Commission has assigned for each channel a slot 6 megahertz — 6 million cycles a second — wide. Within

this space, all the information necessary for a color picture with sound must be electronically encoded. But because a high-definition signal carries so much more information, it requires a channel about five times wider than this standard. And because broadcasting slots are a valuable commodity, anything that uses so much space is highly contested.

Cable systems that will offer more than 100 regular channels would have no difficulty setting aside 10 or 15 of these for two or three high-definition programs. But direct high-definition broadcasting from satellites will have to wait until at least 1984, when satellites with sufficient capacity are in orbit. Most industry spokesmen believe business and institutional usage of high-definition programming is much closer than widespread residential acceptance, which could take a decade.

There is some hope, too, for access to the 12 gigahertz band that will be the first piece of the spectrum opened for broadcast services

since 1952 (and probably the last in this century). Twelve gigahertz — 12 billion cycles a second — is in a range called "superhigh" frequency, above even the radar frequencies used in microwave ovens (2.45 gigahertz).

Last November the Federal Communications Commission accepted a proposal from CBS that part of this band be used for high-definition television, but national standards must still be developed. The U.S. Senate recently ratified a treaty that allocates frequencies from 12.3 to 12.7 gigahertz for direct broadcast service. But the matter of high-definition usage within this slot will have to wait for another conference in Geneva next summer.

With images equal in quality to 35mm film, projection television sets that provide wall-size pictures should become much more attractive for home use. They are not new — black and white units were available more than 30 years ago. But they were as hefty as refrigerators and much uglier. Moreover,

they could not compete with the rising quality and falling cost of regular sets.

The problem of projection television is to bring lots of electronics and optics into a living-room-size space without making the package look like the Incredible Hulk in the corner. Until 1973, when the Advent Corp. introduced its first Videobeam model, the task had proved too difficult for consumer markets.

A regular color television receiver has a picture tube painted with red, green and blue phosphors. Three beams of electrons excite these phosphors simultaneously to create a superimposed, full-color image. But the Videobeam innovation was to use three separate tubes — one for each primary color — that contained optical mirrors for projection.

The major stumbling block for manufacturers is still retail price, however. At \$3,000 and up, good projection sets are far beyond the budget of most viewers. There is the technical impediment, too, of image quality being no better than image source. With most U.S. households still receiving television signals through rabbit ears or roof antennas from local transmitters, all the glitches so annoying in a regular television picture become giant flaws on a big screen. This is precisely why cable-fed — or, eventually, satellite broadcast — high-definition programming may unlock the next treasure chest in home entertainment.

## Indian Rock 'Calendars'

United Press International

BOSTON — Prehistoric Indians left a legacy of solar observatories in the Arizona desert — a series of precise rock carvings that chart the movement of the sun.

Dr. Robert Preston, an astronomer at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, and his wife, Ann, said they have studied 19 carvings — some nearly 3,300 years old — and found that all marked the summer and winter solstices and the equinoxes.

The Prestons, who presented their findings at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society, said they compiled precise compass measurements at all 19 sites during 18 months of research.

In many cases, a dagger of sunlight runs precisely on the edge of a single carved circle at both winter and summer solstices, or a shadow bisects a spiral at dawn on the summer solstice, Dr. Preston said.

"Every society tries to put order in their universe. We do it with science and this was their form of order."

The summer and winter solstices are the longest and shortest days of the year. The equinoxes mark the days at the beginning of spring and autumn when the day and night are of equal length.

There are 18 observatories built by the Anasazi Indians and one by the Hohokam.

Thousands of carvings — called petroglyphs — are scattered throughout the Southwest, but archaeologists have invested little time studying the carvings because they are difficult to date and interpret, Dr. Preston said. He estimated the carvings, found over a 200-mile area, were made between A.D. 700 and 1300.

In 1979, an Anasazi Indian petroglyph atop Fajada Butte in New Mexico was found to mark the solar calendar. Before the Prestons' research, scientists considered the site unique.

"What we have found almost uniformly is that the function of petroglyphs was to serve as a yearly calendar," Dr. Preston said.

"They had to very carefully monitor these rock surfaces many times a year before they could start carving. Obviously it was not an idle thing they did when they noticed interesting things happening on a rock. It was important to their culture, and widespread in their culture."

The carved images are primarily circles and spirals, with some human and lizard figures, Preston said.

The Prestons said there is evidence that similar carvings exist in California and they are studying a cave at Salton Sea, near Indio.



Petroglyph "calendar" at Hohokam Indian site.

## Hostility and Hearts

By Robert Locke

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Arizona — People quick to anger may be quicker to die, says a Duke University scientist who believes hostility can harm the heart as much as smoking or high blood pressure.

Several studies now "suggest that an awful lot of premature mortality may be associated with hostility," Dr. Redford B. Williams Jr. said Tuesday at a seminar for science writers sponsored by the American Heart Association.

Hostility and anger, he said, may be the dangerous key component of the heart attack-prone Type A personality — people who also are characterized as being highly ambitious and impatient.

Type A personalities are about twice as likely to die of heart disease as Type B people, who are more relaxed and willing to take life as it comes, he said.

"Type A is now generally regarded as a [heart disease] risk factor of about the same magnitude as cholesterol, hypertension and cigarette smoking," he added.

Half the U.S. population is considered Type A, Dr. Williams said, far too many to subject to preventive medical or psychological care.

To narrow that group, he said, "we have to find out what it is in the Type A person that is really responsible for the increased risk."

The research involved a measurement of hostility included in a widely used personality profile, the

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

A Duke University of North Carolina study of 255 physicians took the test as medical students years ago found a death rate 6 percent among those with host scores in the lower 50 percent, Williams said.

Those who scored higher had a death rate of almost 15 percent over 25 years from all causes, said.

A seven-year study of patients Duke University Medical Center found those with high host scores had more severe coronary artery disease than low scorers, Williams said.

These relationships, he said, independent of other risk factors.

Dr. Williams said it was difficult to define just what the hostility scale is measuring. He said his definition includes such things as basic distrust of other people, gory reactions to minor irritants, a tendency to release anger in so display of emotion.

Dr. Williams reported in October the results of research found Type A men, when under stress, had higher levels than Type B's of several hormones implicated in heart disease.

"Clearly," he said, "much more research work is needed to determine whether these clues are right ones and can be used to help identify better men than we now have" — to prevent heart disease.

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هكمان الأهل











## BUSINESS BRIEFS

CMAC Overseas Finance Offers  
A \$200 Million Eurobond Issue

PARIS (IHT) — Two new Eurobond issues were launched Wednesday, adding to the flood of more than \$1 billion of issues announced Tuesday.

CMAC Overseas Finance Corp. is raising \$200 million through a seven-year issue bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and priced at a discount of 99 to yield investors 10 3/4 percent. The notes are callable for five years.

The Bank of Scotland, through its Scotland International Finance subsidiary, is raising \$50 million through a partly paid issue with 20 percent of the purchase price to be paid on Feb. 1 and the remainder on Nov. 1. The notes, which mature in 7 1/2 years, bear a coupon of 10 1/2 percent.

Chemical Bank is offering \$450 million of nominally valued zero coupon notes. (The amount was reported incorrectly Wednesday.) The issue comprises 19 segments of \$15 million nominal amount each for paper with a life of one to 19 years and a final segment of \$165 million nominal amount for 20-year bonds.

## U.S. Thrift Announces Purchase

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Financial Corp. of America has announced that it had agreed in principle to acquire First Charter Financial Corp., parent of California's third-largest savings and loan association, for an estimated \$700 million.

The combined cash-and-stock transaction, announced Tuesday, would create the second-largest thrift unit in the United States, after Home Savings of America, also in California. The merged institution would have about \$15 billion in assets and 130 branches in the state.

## Renault, VW Sign Gearbox Accord

PARIS (Reuters) — Renault and Volkswagen have signed an eight-year agreement to produce automatic gearboxes beginning in 1985, the French automaker announced Wednesday.

One thousand four-speed automatic gearboxes will be produced per day at a Volkswagen plant in Kassel, West Germany, while a Renault subsidiary, Societe des Transmissions Automatiques, will make 600 a day.

## Top Woolworth Officer Resigns

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Richard L. Anderson has resigned as director, president and chief operating officer of F.W. Woolworth Co., the company announced Wednesday. He will take a position as one of two chief operating officers at Melville Corp.

Mr. Anderson will be succeeded at Woolworth by Harold E. Sells, who served most recently as the company's senior vice president for international and property development. Mr. Anderson and Robert C. Kuhn will become chief operating officers at Melville, the retailing group said in a statement.

## U.S. Firms Get Nippon Contracts

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. of Japan has selected three U.S. companies to supply equipment for Japan's telecommunications market, as part of a program to open Nippon's supply market to foreign firms, the company said Wednesday.

Paradyne Corp. was selected to supply Nippon with modems, Plantronics Inc. will provide prototype lightweight headsets for field tests, and AMP Inc. was chosen to provide prototype CCP cable connectors for field testing, the company said.

## Company Notes

Siemens has won a contract for 220 million Deutsche marks (\$93.3 million) to expand and modernize Oman's telephone network over two years, the West German company announced Wednesday in Munich.

Sandoz, a Swiss pharmaceutical firm, has agreed to purchase Sodyco, a dye-producing division of Martin Marietta, the U.S. company announced Wednesday.

## Japan Aims to Catch Up With U.S. in Software

(Continued from Page 7)

and the rest from the participating companies.

But the project coordinates and directs development efforts of some of Japan's major corporations — NEC, Hitachi, Fujitsu, Matsushita, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric, Oki and Sharp.

The Japanese software concerns — ranging from the two-man shops scattered around Tokyo to the subsidiaries of the large companies — do not see VisaCorp, Microsoft or any of the other major American software companies as their competition now, however. In trying to develop the industry, they are considering the entire American industry as the force to be reckoned with.

Thus, the trade ministry has a program that funnels \$10.6 million in research and development funds, mainly to some of Japan's nearly 2,000 independent software houses.

Because Japanese companies have, until recently used mainly tailor-made programs, Japan is far behind the United States in developing multipurpose packages and is now scrambling to come up with the versatile, less-costly kind of software.

In an attempt to pry capital for fledgling software ventures from commercial banks, the ministry is guaranteeing loans to small companies. The Japanese banking system operates on a collateral-lending system in which loans are made based primarily on the assets and property of a company, rather than on current or anticipated profits. This system tends to discriminate against small companies and start-ups, and Japan has only a meager venture-capital market.

"Without guarantees by the government, the new ventures could not find funding," said Hideji Sugiyama, deputy director of the ministry's electronics policy division.

Starting in 1978, the government began giving the industry a 40 percent tax deferral on software revenues for the first four years of a program's life. But more striking than any government initiatives have been moves by the private sector. In this respect, corporate and government efforts in the software field are typical of the way industrial policy works here.

The government is striving, after close consultations with business leaders, to adopt policies that will accelerate market forces, easing the way of the private sector to follow the direction the industry itself wants to go.

To create a working atmosphere more conducive to software development, big corporations, such as Hitachi, are spinning off subsidiaries, trying to make them less bureaucratic, hierarchical organizations. Some engineers, dissatisfied with the tethers of working in large corporations, have quit to start their own companies. Graduates of top universities are becoming entrepreneurs rather than taking safe positions with blue-chip concerns.

With a shortage of programmers, women are increasingly being

trained and employed as software engineers and programmers.

"Women have been totally ignored in the Japanese labor market," said one computer executive. "They are a hidden asset that we ought to use in the software business because we need them."

Toshinori Watanabe is one of the new breed of Japanese entrepreneurs the industry is spawning. Mr. Watanabe, 36, is president of Dynas, which he founded five years ago after leaving another small software company. Dynas now has 13 programmers, including three women who work from their homes while rearing children.

The company's annual revenue of \$400,000 comes mainly from projects assigned on a contract basis from large companies such as Fujitsu, Toshiba and Hitachi. Robotics software is one of its strengths. Mr. Watanabe's strategy is straightforward: "My policy is to take all the orders I can get, large or small."

The software business has shown that the lure of entrepreneurial opportunity can sometimes outweigh the pull of loyalty to one's company in Japan.

The most celebrated example is Cosmo 80. Founded in 1981 by Yataka Usui, an executive at Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., and two of his colleagues, the new venture brought a stream of software experts out of the diversified shipbuilder and machinery producer. Half a year after Cosmo's founding, more than 80 people had left Ishikawajima-Harima for the new concern.

How far Japan lags behind the United States in software is difficult to measure, precisely because the development and structure of the field has been so different in the two nations. Some observers say the gap is as much as 10 years, while others think it is far less.

Already, Japan has done well in the software applications it has concentrated on. Its systems for electronic banking and airline reservations are said to be as good as any in the world. In addition, Japan's strength in robotics and factory automation is testimony to its

EC Plans to Aid  
Poorest Regions

BRUSSELS — The European Commission announced on Wednesday an aid program of around \$1.28 billion to improve development and job opportunities in the European Community's poorest regions.

The main beneficiaries of the aid, the largest amount distributed since an EC regional fund was set up in 1975, are Italy, France and Britain.

The Commission said most of the money would go to infrastructure projects in areas hard hit by the recession and high unemployment.

Goodyear  
Sticking  
With Tires

By Leslie Wayne  
New York Times Service

AKRON, Ohio — Mention Goodyear, and many people think of the blimp. What makes the company stand out these days, however, is not its 60-year-old symbol, but its success. While the rest of the U.S. tire industry has been hurt by the slump in car sales and by stiff foreign competition, Goodyear has been riding as high as its symbol.

"We're the No. 1 tire and rubber company and we expect to remain that way," said Robert E. Mercer, 59, who took over earlier this month as the chief executive of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

But Mr. Mercer is facing competition. While rival domestic producers — B.F. Goodrich, Uniroyal and Firestone — have backed away from the low-growth tire business, foreign competitors such as France's Michelin and Japan's Bridgestone have moved into the U.S. market.

"Bridgestone and Michelin seem to be more committed to making tires than our friends on the south side of town," said Mr. Mercer. "I think Goodyear stands alone in declaring it is in that business. And, when I look at Bridgestone and Michelin, I see a similar commitment."

Mr. Mercer said the competition does not discourage him. "I hope the competition is tougher than in the past," he said. "This business is like golf. You play better with a fast foursome than with Sundayuffers."

Mr. Mercer, a Navy veteran, Yale University graduate and father of five, was named president in 1978 and chief operating officer in 1980, after a 35-year career that he began as a Goodyear salesman.

Mr. Mercer's elevation to Goodyear's top position is not expected to bring about major changes. As president and chief operating officer, he had worked closely with his predecessor, Charles J. Fillard Jr., who spent 42 years at Goodyear.

Yet in style, Mr. Mercer and his predecessor are quite different. Mr. Fillard ran a highly centralized operation, preferring to absorb responsibility. By contrast, Mr. Mercer is expected to give top executives more power.

"Mercer is someone who will be easier to get along with," said an analyst, who asked not to be



Robert Mercer: Taking on Bridgestone and Michelin.

named. "He's more willing to delegate responsibility. Yet I don't expect dramatic changes. People in that company have been there forever. It's like General Motors — the changing of the guard isn't all that meaningful."

In an interview in his office, Mr. Mercer said: "There will be no hard right turn on the rudder. Mr. Fillard and I have been working together for about a decade and we see eye-to-eye on where the corporation should be headed. The organization is not going to change in the foreseeable future."

Goodyear, which in 1981 earned a record \$260 million on sales of \$9.2 billion, is expected to at least equal that amount in 1982, while rival domestic producers are expected to report losses or, at best, break even.

It is an international giant, with 138,000 employees working at 53 plants in the United States and 47 plants in 27 foreign countries. About 80 percent of its sales come from tires, far higher than domestic competitors.

Its foreign exposure is a possible area of vulnerability. Goodyear, which derives 47 percent of sales overseas, is the sole U.S. tire maker with a strong foreign presence. But these markets have been plagued by weak demand, heavy competition and excess capacity.

But Mr. Mercer said that Goodyear's best growth prospects are in the Third World. "Southeast Asia, for instance, looks particularly promising. When they have growth at 4 percent, they think they're in a recession," he said.

In the 1970s, Goodyear decided to concentrate on tire making, committed more money to research and development, and built and modernized plants. As a result, the company has become both the market leader and the low-cost producer.

But now, with tire growth esti-

mated at only 2 percent a year and foreign competitors gearing up, the 1980s present a set of new issues for Mr. Mercer.

Even with this stiffened competition, Mr. Mercer said Goodyear will not succumb to the temptation of cutting prices to maintain market share. "Cutting prices doesn't get the job done," he said. "We don't see it as an effective strategy, but as a last-resort thing."

He said Goodyear will meet its new rivals with the same strategy used on the old — an emphasis on quality and innovation. For instance, Mr. Mercer said Goodyear has developed a tire that will continue to run when punctured. When tested, the flat tire runs so well that a driver does not notice the difference. Goodyear has not yet been able to devise a way to warn the driver that the tire is damaged.

One of the big questions facing the company is whether to maintain the current strategy of heavy investment in tires or to begin to diversify.

"We're auto-related and we'd like to move into areas that are not so auto-related," said Mr. Mercer. "We'd probably like to get into a service business, for instance, insurance or financial services. But diversification is not a top priority program. It depends on an opportunity that develops."

Analysts are divided over that strategy. Harvey E. Heimbach, a vice president at Merrill Lynch & Co., said that "diversification would make sense." But Mr. Heimbach cautioned, "I'd like to see it slowly and after the company has sufficient liquidity. They shouldn't mortgage the company to get into non-tire areas."

But Saul Ludwig of Roulston & Co. in Cleveland said: "They should resist the temptation to diversify. The fact that the tire industry is slow-growth doesn't mean it will be slow-growth for Goodyear. Industry leaders in mature businesses who have stuck to their business have had a good performance record."

## 2 Latin Nations Get Debt Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Costa Rica and Ecuador have reached agreement with creditors to reschedule payment of portions of their foreign debt, officials announced Wednesday.

The French Finance Ministry said that officials from 10 major lending nations had agreed Tuesday to reschedule part of Costa Rica's debt, which is estimated to total \$4 billion.

The officials from Austria, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, United States and West Germany met in closed session Monday and Tuesday to review economic progress in Costa Rica. The meeting was held by the Club of Paris, an informal organization of major lending countries.

After expressing support for fi-

nanial reforms, the creditors agreed to reschedule payments that had been due between July 1982 and the end of 1983. Under the agreement, payments will be extended over nine years, with a four-year grace period during which only interest payments must be made.

Officials declined to disclose the amount that was rescheduled. But banking sources indicated that the agreement involved about \$100 million.

On Tuesday in Quito, the government said banks have agreed to reschedule 26 percent of its debt of \$4.68 billion. It said Ecuadoran officials and a group of 200 banks had reached the agreement in New York.

In a statement, the government

said the banks had agreed to a rescheduling over seven years, with a two-year grace period. It added that the agreement applied to the debt falling due between November 1982 and December 1983.

COMPANY  
REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Bank of New York			
	1982	1981	
4th Qtr.			
Oper. Net	20.7	19.1	
Per Share	2.64	2.76	
Net Income	19.5	19.1	
Per Share	2.66	2.76	
Year			
Oper. Net	74.3	58.0	
Per Share	10.23	8.48	

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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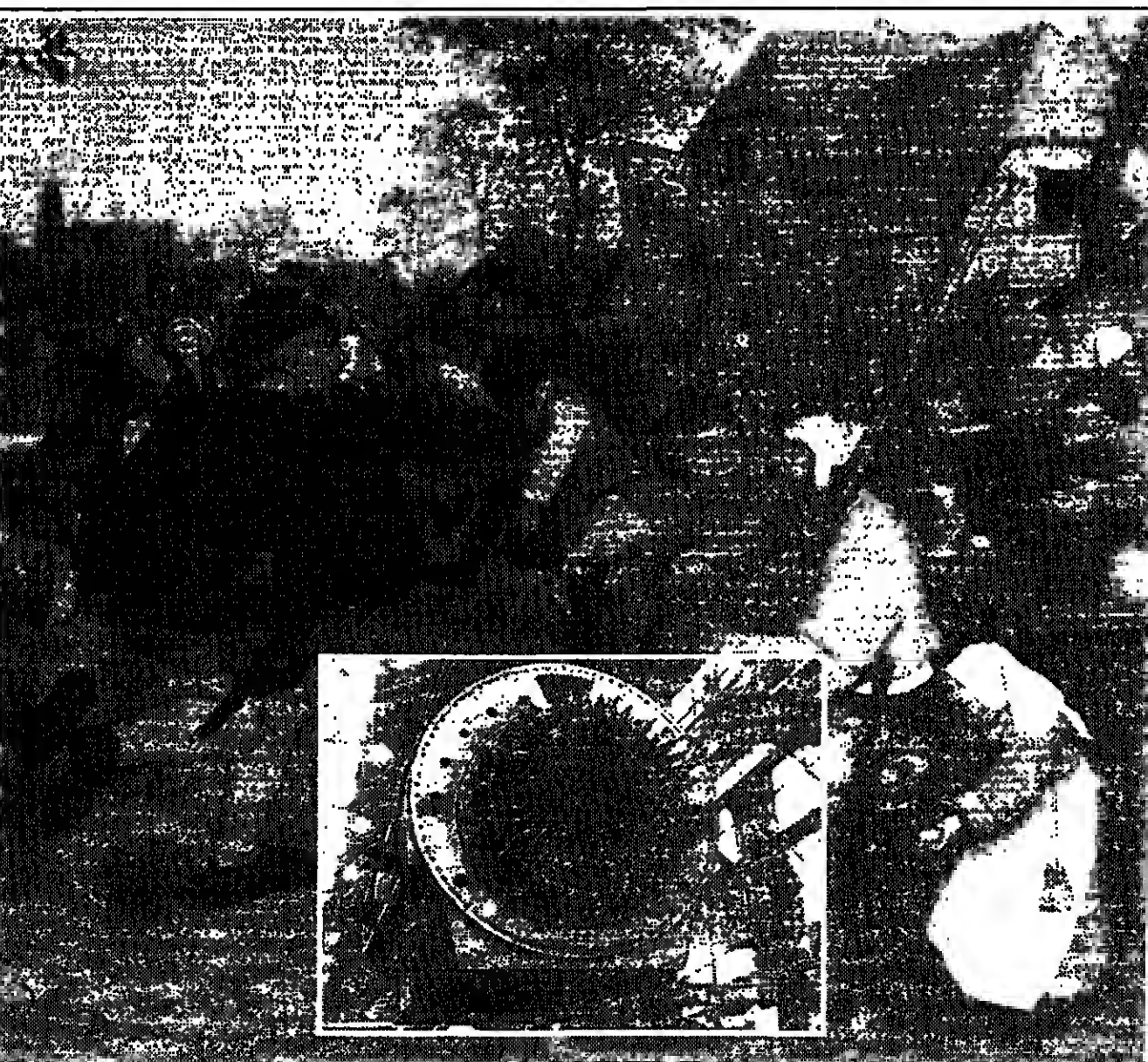


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Banking, a matter of people

## LLOYDS EUROFINANCE N.V.

Copies of the Audited Accounts of Lloyds Eurofinance N.V. for the year ended 30th September, 1982, are now available from:

THE SECRETARY  
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
40-66 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON EC4P 4EL

## Weekly net asset value

## Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 10, 1983: U.S. \$89.24.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.







Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Amsterdam			Other Markets			Singapore		

Cash Prices	Jan. 12
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[illegible]



WARM IN THE EAST, COLD IN THE WEST OR VICE VERSA.... WHO KNOWS?

WEATHER FORECAST I CLAM

FOR THIS YOU CHARGED ME A CLAM? HOW DO YOU STAY IN BUSINESS?

WE GRAB YOUR CLAMS UP FRONT.

WEATHER FORECAST I CLAM

© 1992 Fox Broadcasting Company

A four-panel comic strip titled "Homework" by Gary Baseman. The characters are Cookie, a girl with blonde hair, and the Cat, a boy with glasses and a bow tie. They are sitting at a desk cluttered with books and papers.

- Panel 1:** Cookie says, "COOKIE, I KNOW EXACTLY WHAT YOUR PROBLEM IS".
- Panel 2:** The Cat replies, "YOU CAN'T TELL RIGHT FROM WRONG".
- Panel 3:** Cookie asks, "WELL, AM I RIGHT?".
- Panel 4:** The Cat responds, "HOW SHOULD I KNOW?".

The comic is signed "GARY BASEMAN" in the bottom right corner of the fourth panel. A small copyright notice "© 1986 by Gary Baseman. All rights reserved." is visible in the left margin between panels 1 and 2.

DUM DE DUM  
DUM DUM

1-13

© 1983 Fred Fawcett Productions, Inc. World rights reserved.

ANOTHER ONE  
WALKING AROUND  
NAKED! WHAT'S  
THE WORLD  
COMING TO?

HOGS  
WALKER

FLO! FLO! YOU'LL BE LATE FOR WORK IF YOU DON'T GET CRACKIN!

I'M NOT GOIN' IN TODAY - THE BUSES ARE ON A ONE-DAY STRIKE AN' I'M NOT WALKIN' ALL THAT WAY

YOU GET Y'SELF READY ALL NID ROUND AN' ASK RONNIE TO GIVE YOU A LIFT IN HIS CAR

IF THAT BLOKE PUT HALF AS MUCH EFFORT INTO GETTIN' HIMSELF T' WORK WED BE ON EASY STREET

L-13

I THINK IT BEST THAT YOU NOT SEE WENDY, JEFF! SHE DOESN'T TALK, IS VERY DETACHED.

BOARD ROOM

ALL RIGHT, DR. MORGAN!

© 1984 STEVEN MEYER

© 1984

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NALBA**

\_\_\_\_\_

**WEHIN**

\_\_\_\_\_

**MOHGEA**

\_\_\_\_\_

**LEWBIA**

\_\_\_\_\_

© 1994 National Geographic Society, Inc.

Good evening

IF YOU SEE FRANKENSTEIN'S MONSTER, DRAGULA AND A WEREWOLF ALL AT THE SAME TIME, BETTER HOPE IT'S THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

**Print answer here:** \_\_\_\_\_

Panel 1: A woman with glasses is sitting at a table, reading a newspaper. In the background, several children are playing. One boy is sitting at a table with a plate of food, and another boy is standing nearby. A girl is also visible. The scene is set in a room with a window showing a view of the outside.

Panel 2: The woman is still reading the newspaper. One of the children, a boy, is sitting in a chair and talking to her. Another child is standing next to him. The woman looks up at them with a questioning expression.

Panel 1 Caption: "DOES ANYONE KNOW WHY I STOPPED READING?"

Panel 2 Caption: "YEAH. YOU CAME TO A HARD WORD."

*A History of Wage-Earning Women in the United States*  
By Alice Kessler-Harris. 400 pp. \$19.95.  
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York,  
N. Y. 10016.

**AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF WOMEN IN AMERICA**  
**Women's Work, The Sexual Division of Labor**  
**and the Development of Capitalism.**

By Julie A. Matthaei. 381 pp. \$29.50  
Schocken Books, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Leslie Tentler

**T**N recent months a spate of articles has appeared concerning the growing doubts of some women that paid work is a sure source of fulfillment or that it is easily integrated into women's lives. Work outside the home, these women argue, is an overrated achievement and often creates more problems than it solves. They are mothers of young children. Are such women members of an era when large numbers of women will choose to work only intermittently in adulthood, subordinating work ambitions to the pursuit of stable family lives? Will young women ever fully reject the career-orientation of their older sisters. Must we as today's undergraduates continue to have unrealistic political activism of an older generation of college students? Both Alice Kessler-Harris and Julie Mathew say no.

They argue that the rapid movement of wives and mothers into the U.S. labor force over the past 20 years is the product, not of feminism, but of historical and economic forces that date from the 19th century. For example, the changes in family life and relationships between the sexes — changes linked in the popular as well as the academic mind to women's employment — are here to stay. Women in the United States have always earned low wages, have always had limited job opportunities, and have always been defined as socially different from men. But, ironically, sex-segregated work has fostered experiences and opportunities for women that have made it possible to transcend the sexual division of labor, not only in the workplace but in the family as well. How this has happened — more precisely, how each author thinks it happens — is the subject of these two very good books.

Both authors open with a fairly brief survey of colonial women's work — work which, although clearly essential, was not accorded the same status as men's work, making women socially inferior beings. Matthaei makes the more extreme argument, devaluing women's work more, I suspect, than many 18th-century men would have done.

She sees industrialization as the force behind the rise of an affectionate style of family life, one centered about a wife whose principal duty was protective nurturing of the young. And she wants to locate the birth of this affectionate family in the early 19th century. Her ocean model, however, doesn't work; too many facts of colonial life cooties it. Long before there were factories, there were women and men able to cherish their children and live affectionately as husbands and wives.

It is when they come to consider the Victorian family that the two authors differ substantially. Both agree that in the 19th century a growing number of Americans articulated and subscribed to a highly romantic view of family and femininity, a view that placed self-effacing mother at the heart of a home that specialized in love and service to its members rather than production of goods. But they disagree about the meaning of this role for women. Kessler-Harris sees it as a radically limiting one, frustrating the aspirations of women

women who in the early 19th century were ready to move outside the family to seek personal independence through employment.

Mathaei, on the other hand, argues that this "ideology of domesticity" was liberating, for it enhanced the status of women as gave them a sphere — the home — where they might have authority and create an independent identity.

Kessler-Harris, while acknowledging both the comfort and authority women might derive from celebration of domesticity, maintains that women have accomplished change in their lives only by ignoring or battling against the prescriptions bequeathed them in the 19th century.

Once into the 20th century, men and women are in substantial agreement. Both see the 1920s — a time of rising real wages and increasing social freedom for the young — as a critical time in the development of a new female identity. Young educated women especially began to show signs of ambition at work to want more than a menial job that subsisted on a low and useful wage passing time until marriage. Many began to ask why they must surrender their career ambitions when they married. According to both authors, this slow evolution in female identity continued during the Depression, despite considerable public hostility in those years to married women who worked. During the Depression and the war years that followed, large numbers of women learned that their family obligations necessarily included wage-earning, and many families survived only because wives and daughters were willing and able to work outside the home. The increasing numbers of married women who went to work in the 1920s and '60s, then, were simply extending the trend of their mother's lives. The women to work because the families aspired to a standard of living a single breadwinner could not provide, because they enjoyed their jobs, because married women's work had begun to undermine the prestige of the non-employed homemaker.

Thus the social change that disturbs our world today has deep roots. It will not easily be reversed. And both authors are clearly pleased with this conclusion. It has been difficult lately for American leftists to see themselves on the winning side of history, but this is apparently not true of many feminists.

And yet it is hard, without the eyes of faith, to ignore the burdens that recent social change has placed on women. For some women, it is true, the loosening of family bonds has meant a welcome freedom: interesting careers, compatible marriages, the ability to survive on one's own if necessary. But for many others, the loosening of family bonds has created a new set of psychological burdens to be placed — or augmented — on them and by now familiar as the grievances. And for some women the loosening of family bonds has meant a new set of political concerns, moreover, anxieties bred by social change meant a politics of confusion and resentment, the domestic life which, ironically, are bitterest for poor women and their children.

HIGH	LOW	C	F	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F	
14	57	11	32	Overcast	LONDON	11	52	4	33	Overcast
16	57	11	34	Fair	LOS ANGELES	26	61	14	37	Fair
43	5	4	31	Overcast	MADRID	13	54	4	29	Fair
14	57	11	34	Fair	MEXICO CITY	22	61	14	37	Fair
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	24	75	4	35	Fair
26	71	17	43	Fair	MIAMI	26	68	12	35	Cloudy
34	63	7	34	Fair	MIAMI	8	33	2	34	Cloudy
14	57	11	34	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	11	34	Overcast
18	64	4	21	Fair	MOSCOW	1	34	1	38	Overcast
18	64	4	21	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	48	4	26	Fair
10	50	2	30	Cloudy	NAIROBI	25	71	14	35	Fair
14	57	11	34	Overcast	NAUAI	27	68	12	35	Cloudy
6	43	4	3	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	18	64	4	43	Fair
4	37	1	30	Overcast	NEW YORK	4	39	1	34	Cloudy
14	57	11	34	Overcast	NICARAGUA	13	54	4	29	Cloudy
20	56	18	64	Fair	NICARAGUA	13	54	4	29	Cloudy
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	PARIS	6	46	3	36	Cloudy
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	46	3	32	Fair
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	5	26	2	23	Fair
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	20	67	12	37	Fair
6	43	4	3	Rain	ROME	13	55	4	30	Fair
13	55	4	29	Cloudy	SAN PAOLO	26	82	22	72	Cloudy
11	52	8	32	Fair	SEOUL	1	36	2	33	Cloudy
5	41	7	35	Rain	SINGAPORE	31	68	12	35	Overcast
6	43	5	36	Overcast	SINGAPORE	31	68	23	73	Stormy
3	38	2	36	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	7	45	7	7	Overcast
0	32	4	35	Foggy	STONEY	27	72	18	45	Overcast
30	66	21	67	Overcast	TAIPEI	13	54	4	29	Cloudy
10	50	2	30	Overcast	TELAVIV	17	63	4	44	Fair
14	57	11	34	Overcast	TOKYO	15	54	2	26	Cloudy
20	48	2	36	Fair	TOKYO	13	57	2	24	Cloudy
14	57	11	34	Overcast	VERDE	13	54	4	29	Foggy
72	54	3	38	Cloudy	VICENZA	8	46	0	22	Fair
19	66	16	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	46	4	43	Cloudy
31	65	27	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	5	41	5	23	Stormy
18	59	5	41	Cloudy	ZURICH	1	39	4	4	Foggy

[illegible]

B	A	C	H		A	G	R	A	T	E		P	V	I
O	O	O	E		E	E	E	D	E	R		I	E	F
W	E	N	T		S	T	R	A	O	I		V	A	R
					C	O	M	E	G			I	N	Q
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Leslie Tentler, the author of "Wage Earning Women," wrote a review for *The Washington Post*:

## To Doonesbury Fans

## To Doonesbury Fans

Memo to all those readers who have been calling or writing to ask why we dropped "Doonesbury." We didn't. Garry Trudeau, as previously announced, has stopped drawing "Doonesbury" for about 20 months. He writes that he's bringing back a "new, improved Doonesbury" sometime in 1984.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South helped his team by bringing home a difficult four-heart contract. He had opened with a "medium no-trump," promising 14 to 15 points, and the response of two diamonds was a transfer showing heart length.

West had a difficult lead problem, and his choice of a spade proved to be best for the defense. South ducked in dummy, and East won with the queen and returned the suit, driving out the ace. South's prospects were poor, but they improved when a diamond lead to the jack forced the ace.

West cashed the spade king, and could have played passively by leading a red suit. In that even South would probably have made the winning decision in clubs, playing West for a doubleton ten rather than East for a doubleton king.


But West elected to play his last spade. A club was thrown from dummy, and East attempted an up-bercut by ruffing with the heart ten. The obvious play now was to hope for the remaining trumps to divide evenly, but South gave the situation careful thought.

If West had begun with a diamond heart, he would not have played the last spade, for an upcut was not likely to help the defense.

Backing his judgment, based partly on his estimate of West's ability, South led the trump club for a deep finesse. When this failed, he drew trumps and finessed the clubs to make the game. This virtuoso performance gained him no points, however, for the opening bid in the replay was a disastrous 10-ten, making South's task easy.

**NORTH**

<p>WEST</p> <p>♠K102</p> <p>♥J95</p> <p>♦A753</p> <p>♣102</p>	<p>♠A78</p> <p>♥KQ763</p> <p>♦85</p> <p>♣J93</p>
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**SOUTH(D)**

<p>♠102</p> <p>♥A83</p> <p>♦KJ4</p> <p>♣AQ73</p>	<p>♠EAS</p> <p>♥QJ4</p> <p>♦Q10</p> <p>♣K53</p>
--------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

East and West were vulnerable. 1

**bidding:**

South	West	North	East
1NT.	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♥	Pass	2NT.	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass



## SPORTS

## Robinson, Marichal in Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Third baseman Brooks Robinson and pitcher Juan Marichal were elected to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Wednesday.

Robinson, one of the greatest defensive players in history during his 23 years with the Baltimore Orioles, became only the 14th player elected in his first year of eligibility.

Named on more than 75 percent of the ballots returned by 10-year members of the BBWAA in its annual election, Robinson and Marichal will be inducted into the Cooperstown, New York, shrine Aug. 1.

Robinson holds major league records for third basemen for games played (2,870), putouts (2,697), assists (6,205), chances (8,902), double plays (618) and fielding average (.971).

He won 16 gold gloves and led the league's third basemen in fielding percentage 11 times. A member of 18 consecutive American League All-Star teams from 1960-74, he was the American League's most valuable player in 1964; he was also named the MVP of the 1966 All-Star Game and of the 1970 World Series. For his career, he batted .267 with 268 home runs, 1,357 runs batted in and 2,848 hits.

Robinson is only the sixth third baseman elected to the Hall of Fame and only the third selected by the BBWAA. Others named by the writers were Eddie Mathews and Pie Traynor (Frank (Home Run) Baker, Jimmy Collins and Freddie Lindstrom were selected by the old-timers committee).

Born on May 18, 1937, in Little Rock, Arkansas, Robinson was 18 when he signed a professional contract with the Orioles. He became a starter for them in 1958 and, after being sent back to the minors briefly in 1959 to sharpen his batting eye, he took over third base on a regular basis in 1960.

Four years later he reached the height of his career by hitting .317 with 28 homers and a league-leading 118 runs batted in.

In 1966 he teamed with Frank Robinson, acquired in a trade with Cincinnati, to bring Baltimore its first world championship.

It was in the World Series of 1970, however, that Robinson achieved his greatest acclaim. At the plate he went 9-for-21, including two doubles, two homers and six RBIs, and in the field he lived up to his reputation by turning several seemingly certain hits into routine outs in helping the Orioles defeat the Cincinnati Reds in five games.

Robinson was always at his best in the big games. In four World Series he accumulated a .263 batting average with 14 RBIs in 21 games and in five league championship series he batted .348.

Marichal, a right-hander, rivaled

Sandy Koufax as a star pitcher in the mid-1960s and finished a 16-year major league career with the San Francisco Giants, Boston Red Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers with a 343-142 won-lost record for a .631 percentage.

Marichal was a 20-game winner six times, his best records being 25-8 in 1963, 25-6 in 1966 and 26-9 in 1968. He had earned run averages under 3.00 nine times and a 2.89 lifetime ERA. Marichal twice led the National League in complete games and twice in shutouts.

He appeared in only one World Series game, the fourth game of the 1962 Series, and was not involved in the decision. The Giants beat the New York Yankees, 7-3, but Marichal was forced to leave after pitching four scoreless innings when, attempting to bunt, he fouled a pitch off his index finger.

Born Oct. 24, 1937, Marichal joined the Giants in 1960 and had a composite 37-23 record for his first three seasons. But from 1963-1969, he reeled off campaigns of 25-8, 21-8, 22-13, 25-6, 14-10, 26-9 and 21-11.

Marichal, who pitched a no-hitter against Houston on June 15, 1963, was suspended for nine days and fined \$1,750 later that year

when he struck catcher John Roseboro of the Dodgers with a bat. Marichal grew up in the remote Dominican Republic village of Laguna Verde. There were no coaches to help him and he was a shortstop until 1956, when he was 19. By then he had developed the high-kicking motion that was his trademark.

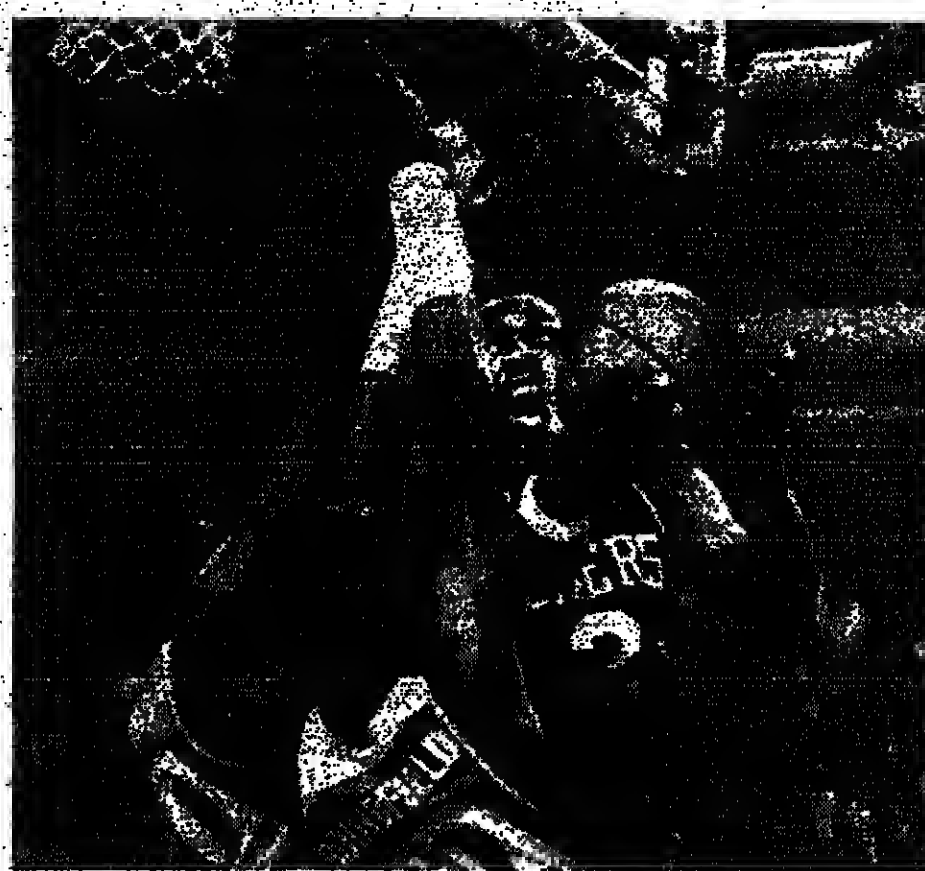
A year ago, when the writers elected Frank Robinson and Henry Aaron to the hall in their first year of eligibility, Marichal fell seven votes short of the three-quarters required for election. Election in 1981 required 312 votes — 75 percent of the ballots cast. This year, less than 400 ballots were distributed so fewer than 300 were required for election.

Four other players received more than 200 votes a year ago — Harmon Killebrew, whose 573 career home runs are fifth on the all-time list; Hoyt Wilhelm, the all-time leader in pitching appearances with 1,070 games; Don Drysdale, who won 209 games in 14 seasons; and Gil Hodges, who hit 370 home runs.

This was Hodges' 15th and last year of eligibility. His name will now be turned over to the old-timers committee for consideration after a wait of five more years.



Juan Marichal



Atlanta's Wayne Roloff, left, and Dan Roundfield double-teamed Moses Malone in Tuesday's first period, but the 76er center totaled 31 points in a 109-99 victory.

## Malone Delivers on Promise

PHILADELPHIA — After making \$25,882 for playing in one basketball game, Moses Malone was in a hurry. "Gotta go," he explained. "Gotta rush now."

As the 6-foot-10, 255-pound center headed out of the Philadelphia 76er locker room, he grabbed an overcoat that looked like his. Struggling to put it on, he began to realize that something wasn't right.

"They, million-dollar man, you don't need my coat, do you?" said the coat's owner, a team-mate fully a foot shorter and 100 pounds lighter than Malone.

Not much will fit over Malone's shoulders. They bear the burden of a \$13.2 million, six-year contract — the biggest ever in the National Basketball Association — and the 76ers hope that the investment will pay off in more than one NBA championship.

Malone shrugs off any feeling of pressure to bring a title to a team that, for the last six seasons, has seemed good enough to win one. "I just try to do my best to win ball games," he says. He did his best in Tuesday's 109-99 victory in Atlanta. In the absence of the injured Julius Erving, Malone had 31 points and a game-high 17 rebounds.

But the specter of past Philadelphia failures is there, starting at Malone and everybody connected with the 76ers.

"The 76ers have the player they think they need to take the title away from us," says Coach Pat Riley of the Los Angeles Lakers, who have beaten Philadelphia for the title twice in the last three years. "But that will have to wait until June. We have to wait and see."

So until the playoffs come, the 76ers have to concern themselves with other things. "It's a long year to go through before the playoffs," says Coach Billy Cunningham. "Our first objective is to win our division."

The 76ers are 2½ games ahead of the second-place Boston Celtics in the Atlantic Division of the NBA East.

As for Malone, Cunningham said, "I generally don't concern myself with players' salaries. Whatever they can get, more power to them. But with Malone, our attendance is improved and so is our record against other playoff teams."

"I like having Moses on the team," he said.

Still, Katz has admitted, the huge expenditure was a "tremendous risk," despite a 50 percent rise in season-ticket sales, tripled television revenues and Malone's successful meshing with the team.

The 76ers already were loaded with such all-stars as Erving, Andrew Toney and Bobby Jones, but Malone has managed to keep his statistics at a superstar level without stepping on his teammates' toes.

"My role's basically the same as it was with Houston," Malone says. "I just try to win and here I have players who are smarter and quicker, so we win more."

His addition has brought not-so-subtle changes in both the 76er offense and their opponents' defense. Erving is scoring more from outside, rather than driving the lanes, and when a set play breaks down the 76ers throw the ball in to Malone for a shot rather than trying to set up again.

The defensive center, meanwhile, must play Malone straight up rather than double-teaming Erving or Toney, as opponents could do when Philadelphia had the low-scoring Caldwell Jones or the straky Darryl Dawkins in the post.

Bobby Jones is one player who was skeptical earlier in the season but now is a believer in Malone's ability to fit in. "I thought we would have lost more games to this point because of all the new players," he said. "We had four rookies on the team at the start of the season, plus Malone. But he has made us a significantly better team."

Erving says the eight-year veteran has "opened up situations for me outside and in the medium range that I've never had. He's so dominant in the low post that other teams tend to collapse on him, so my medium-range shots are not as contested as they used to be."

Erving said the 76ers' fast break also is better this year and that Malone "is so good on the offensive boards that other teams can't run as much — they have to stay in to rebound. There have been some spurts when the other teams just have no fast break at all against us."

Malone, Erving says, is "definitely worth every bit" of the money he's making. "There shouldn't be a ceiling on what we can make when our careers are so short."

Malone's salary, \$25,882, is the highest in the NBA. He is also the only player to have won the NBA MVP award in his first year of eligibility.

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## Martin III: Old Hype and Old Question

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — All the logic says George Steinbrenner and Billy Martin can't work together. History says they will be at each other's throats by the All-Star Game. Intuition says Steinbrenner is going for the quick fix, to provide "great copy for a lot of you folks" — a great story for New York — as the New York Yankee owner put it Tuesday.

But the inevitability of the move balances out the cynicism. Fish got to swim, bird got to fly, and Billy and George got to make up every few years' till they die. It is time to measure Martin's terms the way they count Super Bowls — in Roman numerals.

Maybe it was the opening-day weather that made it work. The paddleball players in the park behind Yankee Stadium shouted, "Welcome back, Billy!" when the once and future manager stepped onto the sidewalk. Spring was in the air. Hope, love, baseball.

The grass in the stadium was thick and green; the renovation in the stands seemed as modest as the city's parks department claims it; the courts had decreed the Yankees could not open their season in Denver, and Billy Martin was in town — the first robin of spring.

The two old sparring partners did their Punch-and-Judy, beer-commercial routine during the news conference to announce Martin's third term as Yankee manager.

Billy said: "I'll be banding all the trades. And there won't be any more phone calls to the dugout. And George said: 'What do you mean? That's not right. I'm handling the trades. You're fired.'"

Even Steinbrenner's benign blasts at Bill Veck, Lee MacPhail and Gordon Davis seemed choreographed and scripted. There was little emotion left on anybody's part when Steinbrenner and Martin arrived together. It was nothing like Billy's running out on the field at old-timers day just five days after being dismissed in 1978.

This time he was just a healthy-looking Martin ("It's called sleep") taking on the same job for the third time in his life for the rather understandable human motive that it's

the only job he ever wanted — even if he can't hold it for long.

So Martin is back. Did anybody really expect Clyde King or Gene Michael or Bob Lemon to be back at the helm this year?

The Yankees barely finished ahead of Toronto and Cleveland last year in the American League East, and Steinbrenner had to do something — the familiar rush of sugar into the bloodstream, the caffeine high.

"There are guys who have good numbers and there are guys who are winners," he said. "Few managers can say: 'I'm a winning manager. I can win.' Billy can say that."

He has been dickering with Martin for months, but he pushed the button the day after an unfavorable court decision. Acting Justice Richard S. Lane of state Supreme Court in Manhattan had ruled the Yankees could not play their first three home games in Denver, a course Steinbrenner had been eagerly pursuing since the parks department said that 2,000 seats might not be available on April 11.

The Yankees, who do not sell out on opening day in the Bronx, figured to sell out as a road-show attraction in Denver — a modern version of Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West show. They also figured to sell out the second and third days in Denver.

Lane said that Steinbrenner "was grabbing a preview to take his team to greener pastures. I.e., a larger stadium and a populace with an unfulfilled yearning for major league baseball."

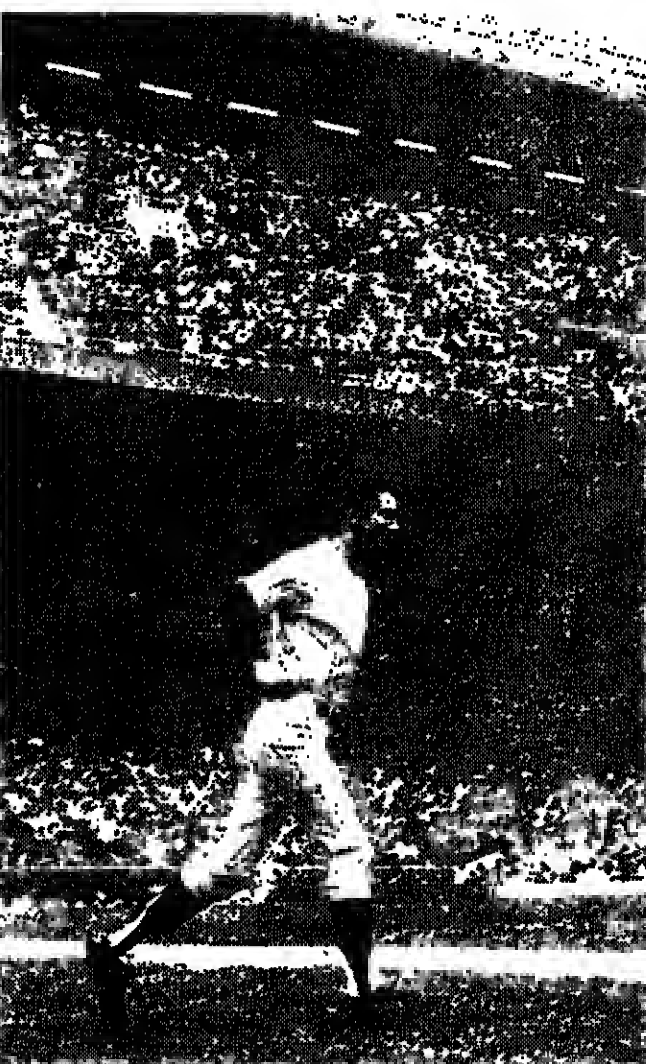
The justice saw right through the scheme, and Steinbrenner reacted by accusing Davis, the commissioner of parks and recreation, of acting like "a nincompoop." Steinbrenner later said he had used the term off the record.

The owner was cooking on more cylinders than his manager, Martin seemed intent at smiling at journalists who wanted to know why the relationship would work this time when it ended in airport tirades once (1978) and a barroom altercation once (1980). He seemed eager to be polite and get out of town with the job intact, at least into spring training.

Steinbrenner was more expansive. In explaining why he had recalled Martin from the ranks of the unemployed, he said: "Our first breakup was very distasteful to me. I got a call from the president of the American League, who suggested that Veck and I change managers. Veck got hold of Billy and said I had talked to him. That caused our problem the first time."

Steinbrenner contended that Veck's discussion of a trade had led to Martin's "one born, one convicted" statement, accusing Reggie Jackson and Steinbrenner of being liars. Lee MacPhail, the president of the American League, recalled Tuesday that he had suggested that Veck and Steinbrenner trade managers — Bob Lemon and Martin — "to keep both managers in the league."

Veck had nothing to do with all the other passages in Martin's career — the mania followed by the depression, the good year followed by the bad year, and sometimes the good month followed by the bad month; the feuds with players, the resentment of management. That's Billy Martin's track record, but on a warm day in January, it seemed as natural as say, "Play ball," as it was to ask, "How long will it last?"



Billy Martin at Yankee Stadium in 1978

## NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	28	5	.848	—
Boston	26	8	.765	2½
New Jersey	23	12	.659	4½
Washington	17	18	.486	10½
New York	12	23	.344	15½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	24	12	.667	—
Indiana	21	15	.583	3
Detroit	18	18	.500	6
Chicago	17	19	.474	7
Cleveland	11	25	.306	13

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	23	14	.622	—
Kansas City	20	17	.545	3
Denver	17	20	.459	6
Utah	15	22	.405	8
Dallas	13	24	.350	10

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	23	8	.741	—
Seattle	21	10	.682	2
Phoenix	21	10	.682	2
Portland	15	16	.484	8
Golden State	15	16	.484	8

Today's Results

New Jersey 116, Los Angeles 114	Philadelphia 108, Atlanta 97
San Diego 105, Houston 97	Washington 104, Boston 91
San Antonio 104, Dallas 91	Phoenix 109, Chicago 94
San Diego 105, Houston 97	San Antonio 104, Dallas 91
San Antonio 104, Dallas 91	Phoenix 109, Chicago 94

Philadelphia 108, Atlanta 97  
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Phoenix 109, Chicago 94  
San Antonio 104, Dallas 91  
Phoenix 109, Chicago 94

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia	26	12	5	181	132	57
NY Islanders	22	16	4	148	125	51
Washington	19	19	12	167	157	49
NY Rangers	22	16	4	175	147	48
Pittsburgh	12	24	6	136	189	30

Adams Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	25	18	7	178	120	57
Montreal	23	12	8	201	152	54
Buffalo	19	14	9	148	148	47
Quebec	18	16	6	180	185	42
Hartford	18	28	5	145	213	25

Campbell Conference

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Chicago	27	10	4	189	142	60
Minnesota	20	12	9	177	158	51
St. Louis	14	25	4	158	179	34
Detroit	10	22	11	136	183	21
Toronto	10	21	8	144	180	28

Smiley Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton	24	12	4	202	178	54
Winnipeg	18	20	16	165	177	40
Calgary	14	21	7	176	182	39
Vancouver	14	19	9	151	158	37
Los Angeles	15	25	4	144	177	30

Tuesday's Results

Los Angeles 7, Washington 7 (Dillon 2)	Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 1 (Hendy 1)
Los Angeles 7, Washington 7 (Dillon 2)	Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 1 (Hendy 1)
Los Angeles 7, Washington 7 (Dillon 2)	Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 1 (Hendy 1)
Los Angeles 7, Washington 7 (Dillon 2)	Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 1 (Hendy 1)
Los Angeles 7, Washington 7 (Dillon 2)	Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 1 (Hendy 1)

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